



## Original Correspondence.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS, AND THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR.—In last week's Journal there is a letter, signed "Mentor," commenting upon a paper published by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, which appears to require a few words of remark or explanation from me, as one of the honorary secretaries of the Manchester Geological Society. After indulging in some irrelevant sarcasms about Bishop Colenso, as well as in some very natural and proper strictures on the tenor of the published paper itself, "Mentor" exclaims—"We are at a loss to conceive how it [the Manchester Geological Society] could have risked its character by permitting the reading of a paper like this." And again—"The paper is discredit able to the society as well as to the author."

The paper published by Mr. Dickinson is not THE PAPER which that gentleman read at a meeting of the Manchester Geological Society in Jan. last, and which the Council, in a formal vote, refused to print in the Society's Transactions. The published document being, however, in the main, a re-hash of the one which was rejected by our council, it may be right to satisfy the curiosity of your correspondent, and also of your readers, as to how such a paper was allowed to be read. On this point permit me to say that the practice of our society, like that of many others, is to announce for reading any paper, the title of which is sent to the secretaries a reasonable time before the meeting at which it is intended to be brought forward. In general, the character of each member is a sufficient guarantee that nothing absurd or derogatory to the reputation of the society will be offered. Up to the time of the reading of the rejected paper, notwithstanding the contemptuous sneers of "Mentor," neither Mr. Dickinson's well-known ability, his experience as a geologist, nor the character of his papers printed in our Society's Transactions, seemed to require the secretaries to apply any other rule to the announcement of a paper by him than that which had always been applied to those of other members. Hence it was that the paper was announced, and being announced, *read*, in spite of the earnest remonstrances, and the deprecatory intercession of some of his friends, who had become aware of its purport.

No society is secure from the occasional occurrence of an untoward incident of the kind under notice. A few years ago, a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society read a paper, duly announced, before that scientific body, to prove (if my memory serves me correctly) that the solar rays were a definite compound of oxygen and hydrogen gases; because, in admitting those rays into a bottle in a certain way, he obtained a deposition of moisture on the inside of the glass! On a recent occasion, at one of the meetings of the British Association, a gentleman, holding an honourable social position, read a paper, which he afterwards published, to show that he could extract the square root of the number two, in finite terms; and that he had obtained, also in finite terms, the proportion between the diameter and the circumference of a circle,—in other words, he had "squared the circle!" Now, it does not appear that either of these eminent scientific bodies suffered in reputation because they were entrapped into announcing and listening to these absurd papers. Why, then, should the Manchester Geological Society be dealt with in a harsher manner, and be proclaimed to have disgraced itself, through a few of its members unexpectedly listening to a silly paper, which from the first it was repudiated, and at the earliest possible opportunity formally rejected?

"Mentor's" letter being a direct and uncalled-for attack upon our society, you are, I think, in common fairness, bound to admit this letter into your next Journal, as a reply to his aspersions. JOHN ATKINSON.

Museum, Peter-street, Manchester, March 2.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "Mentor," has gone beyond the verge of fair criticism. Indeed, strictly speaking, what he has written is not a critique, but a personally offensive letter, which cannot hurt Mr. Dickinson, nor damage his theory. In itself it is beneath notice, and I should have held my peace if it were not for an irresistible desire to rebuke "Mentor," and to see that the questions raised by Mr. Dickinson are discussed upon their merits, without any personalities. It is not more cowardly to hit a man when he is down, than it is to abuse a man personally because he ventures to put forward theories of his own in opposition to those generally received. What, on earth, has Mr. Dickinson's position as Inspector of Collieries to do with the method in which the world was built? And yet "Mentor" throws dirt at him, and calls him names, for an independent use of the intellect God gave him. Shame upon you, "Mentor," for your cowardice. If you differ from Mr. Dickinson, why do not you step boldly to the front, and prove that he is wrong. Do not hurl empty, senseless words at his head, and imagine they are arguments.

Let me deal honestly with you, Sir, by at once admitting that I do not accept Mr. Dickinson's theory of Scriptural Geology, and I hope shortly to give you in detail my reasons for rejecting it. But the objections which he urges against modern geology are a stumbling-block to him in common with some of the more experienced geologists of the day, and however amusing it may be to travestie them for the purpose of misrepresentation or burlesque, they still continue in the way, and I doubt very much whether "Mentor" is strong enough to remove them. Let us see. Will "Mentor" explain how the Silurian rocks of Wales, which, according to modern geology, were deposited in a horizontal position, were bent and thrown into those wonderful curves which Mr. Ramsay has shown in his horizontal sections of the country? Did he ever calculate how much larger the area was which they covered when flat to that which they now occupy? Will he explain how these crumpled rocks were denuded without assuming oscillations in level, which stagger belief? Or, again, accepting the modern theory of geology, can he account for the presence of coal and lime in metamorphic rocks, or the changes in the chemical and mineralogical character of succeeding formations, such as clay, sandstone, lime, iron, and salt? And, further, can he account for the enormous beds of quartz, as, for instance, in the auriferous rocks of Australia? I need not go any further: let "Mentor" answer these questions *seriatim* for criticism in the Journal, and when he has done so I will overlook his impertinence to Mr. Dickinson.—March 1. H. RYRS.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR.—I have observed in the Journal the remarks of parties respecting Mr. Dickinson's observations on the geological formation of the earth. I am very much pleased that he boldly stated his views. I have for a very long period given my opinions on this subject, as the result of much study, after considerable actual practical experience, in opposition to the erroneous statements promulgated by our leading theorists; and such theoretical opinions are the great stumbling-block to the advancement of our young students. The views generally advanced by those theoretical persons who are at present considered leading geologists, are like tares in the place of genuine corn. Whether Mr. Dickinson is right or wrong respecting the age of the earth, or its agreeing with Mosaic records, I agree with his remarks generally, and on my return to England I shall be happy to meet him for the purpose of considering the subject, and then to discuss it with any theoretical men in England. I consider Mr. Dickinson's opinions the only sensible and useful ones advanced at the meeting, and he was correct in stating the majority of mountains are not volcanic; that rounded stones are not transported glaciers; and that the earth produces fossil plants, and emblems of many other things. This I am prepared to prove.

Porto, Feb. 22.

N. ENNOR.

## VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

SIR.—The system of pipes referred to in my last letter, and which was noticed by your correspondent, "M. E.," in last week's Journal, is that proposed by Mr. Williams, of Blaenavon. If his pipes are intended to drain the goaf only of gas—though it is stated that the workings generally are to be drained—then is the plan nearly identical with part of the proposition made by Messrs. Lyell and Faraday, in their report on an explosion of fire-damp at Haswell Colliery, dated October 21, 1844. They propose cast-iron pipes for draining the goaf, one extremity of them being inserted into the goaf and the other being at the upcast shaft; the exit end is to be provided with a blowing cylinder or fan, for causing a draught through the pipes. They suppose, however, that by merely entering the exit end of the pipes in the upcast shaft, sufficient draught would be caused to drain the atmosphere of the goaf. They also propose a modified plan, which is to make the pipes from the goaf terminate in an adjacent return air-way, the current through the pipes being caused by a blowing cylinder or fan, as before, if the draught in that part of the return were not sufficient of itself to cause it. This is the substance of their propositions, the effect of which would be to drain the goaves of gas at their highest level by a

continued draught through the pipes, and prevent any underflow of gas from the goaves mixing with the ordinary ventilation of the workings, on the occurrence of falls, or a decrease of atmospheric pressure. B. M. Durham, March 1.

## SALES OF ORES BY TICKET.

SIR.—The Board of Inland Revenue write, under date of Feb. 26 (alluding to the Holywell sales), "That in the state of the law, as declared by the Board's legal adviser, it will be necessary for the future that parties conducting the sales in question should hold an auctioneer's license." This decision has been come to after explanations had been given which, in the opinion of those most interested, were considered to be conclusive against the decision that had been arrived at by the Board, but which their legal adviser now confirms. If the law is what the Board decides it to be, will it apply to all sales in Cornwall, Swansea, Aberystwyth, Liverpool, &c., and also to ores sold by Ticket on different mines? As the question is of considerable importance, from its extensive application, I would suggest that the Welsh miners at once take the best legal advice on the subject, and that they act upon that advice, whether it differs from or coincides with the decision arrived at by the Revenue Board. J. W. March 1.

## THE NEW MINING DISTRICT.

SIR.—I observed in the Journal of Feb. 20 a notice of the discovery of a new mining district, under the estuary of the River Duddon. That the Cumberland side has been taken "from the Crown" by a respectable company, and that their search by boring, &c., has so far proved highly satisfactory. I may also state, it is understood in this neighbourhood that the same company, for a considerable time past, has been in treaty with the authorities of the Duchy of Lancaster for a similar grant of the extensive estuary on the Lancashire side of Duddon River. This once accomplished, and put under proper and skilful management, it is believed, will become a most valuable property to the Crown of this country for ages; and I can only add that I wish this spirited company all success in this most difficult undertaking; and in this wish I can safely assert that I am joined by a great majority of the people of this locality.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ulverstone, March 3.

## MINING LEASES.

SIR.—Referring to the letter of "A. B." in the Journal of Feb. 20, it may be useful to that gentleman to refer to the treatment of the adventurers in the Phoenix Mines by the agent of the Duchy of Cornwall, when they applied for a renewal of their lease. Projectors of mining concerns are not justified in embarking the money of their friends on short leases, and 21 years is too short to give the adventurers a fair chance. A power of renewal should be inserted in all cases to prevent possibility of disputes or advantage being taken. There should also be inserted in every lease a retiring clause, enabling the adventurers to retire by giving six months' notice, should the mine turn out unsuccessful. The omission of this would enable an unprincipled lessor to compel the adventure to be worked to the end of the lease, even though it should lead to certain ruin.

X. X.

## ON THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SIR.—It can but be a matter of astonishment to see by what seemingly trifling means it sometimes pleases the hand of Providence to guide man to the hidden treasures of the earth, and how in the inscrutable wisdom of the Divine Being the necessary requirements of civilised man lie concealed in the bowels of the earth till the appointed time for their use has come. In the simple circumstance of a man kneeling down at a brook to quench his thirst, who would think that from such an every-day occurrence a new era was to date in the history of Nova Scotia? yet it was in this way ordained that man should first learn the fact, that incalculable ages ago, gold was placed in Nova Scotia to provide for his wants in this the 19th century. The peninsula of Nova Scotia is the nearest British possession in North America to England; it is a possession important to the British Crown for its own peculiar productions and prolific soil, but of still greater importance as a high road to Canada and British North America, at such times as the St. Lawrence is frozen over, and our communication with these colonies must of necessity be carried on through Halifax. The railway is already projected, and a part of it working in Nova Scotia, which is eventually to stretch through the whole of Canada and British Columbia, and to connect the shores washed by the Atlantic with those washed by the Pacific Ocean; and not a little remarkable is the fact that gold has been found at the two termini of this enormous road almost simultaneously. When we look at the vast wastes peopled, and savage tribes civilised, during this century, we find that the work has been accomplished in a great measure by the gold-seekers; but whilst we acknowledge this, we must at the same time admit that the early histories of the gold colonies have been darkened by scenes of Lynch law and drunken disorder, caused to a great extent by the incongruity of the masses attracted by the magic cry of gold. We can, then, but consider it a matter for congratulation that the nature of the discoveries of the precious metal in Nova Scotia has been such as not so much to tempt the penniless digger thither, but such as rather to attract the attention of staunch labourers and foreign capitalists. We have said a matter for congratulation, and we truly think it is so, when we call to mind the flourishing condition of the colony of Nova Scotia antecedent to the discovery of gold, and consider how seriously its progress would have been impeded if such a large number of gold-seekers had immigrated thither as entered California some eight years ago.

Turning to a map of North America, we find the province of Nova Scotia is a triangular peninsula, situated in the same parallel of latitude as the South of France, possessing a genial and warm climate, and producing in its rich soil, with equal abundance, the cereals of Great Britain with the fruits of southern Europe. Thus we see that the agricultural prospects of this colony are such as to give it considerable importance, apart from every other consideration; but the most exciting point connected with Nova Scotia, and one which has aroused the attention of the world to the value of the colony, is the discovery of gold.

Before we proceed further, let us see how far the geological formation of Nova Scotia would lead us to infer the existence of gold, and how far the conditions under which it occurs there are identical with those under which it has been found in Australia and California. Along the Atlantic shore of the peninsula of Nova Scotia we find a band of metamorphic stratum, through which are protruding masses and dykes of eruptive rock. The coast line is generally low, except towards the north, where it rises to about 400 ft. above the sea, and throughout the formation the soil is, for the most part, sterile, although there are important exceptions, as near Halifax. This strip of metamorphic rock is about 10 miles wide, and varies in character from clay-slate and quartzite to gneiss and mica slate as we recede or approach the protruding granite; this same metamorphic stratum forms also a belt along the northern shore of Nova Scotia, but of a more recent geological formation. In this band—along the eastern and northern shores of the peninsula—all the gold yet discovered has been found. At some few points the alluvium has proved auriferous, but in most instances the gold has been obtained from quartz veins, in altered strata of the early geological periods. And referring to the other great gold fields of the world, we shall see how exactly similar are the conditions under which the precious metal has been found, whether it be in the Ural, Australia, California, or New Zealand.

It was in the month of March, 1861, that the discovery of gold was first made in Nova Scotia, about a mile from the mouth of the Tangier River, in a locality peculiarly adapted for mining operations, from its proximity to the sea-shore and a good harbour. And it is remarkable that there is a great facility for water carriage in all those places where gold has been found in Nova Scotia. From the date of the discovery near Tangier there followed in quick succession finds of the precious metal at the Ovens, in Lunenburg, at Lawrence Town, Sherbrooke, Dartmouth, and many other places, amongst which that at Laidlaw's Farm was of great interest, from the peculiar formation of quartz in which the gold was found. Under a depth of some 3 to 6 feet of metamorphic shale lies the auriferous quartz of Laidlaw's Farm, and termed by the miners barrel quartz. The vein of quartz is horizontal, and queerly ribbed and foliated throughout its length; and on the upper surface of the folds there is a ferruginous layer, highly auriferous. To this and some few other isolated points is confined the gold deposits of Nova Scotia, accessible to the single digger, although to those who combine in companies abundant returns have been invariably the result of their exertions. No doubt the mania for quartz-crushing companies has been carried to the same absurd lengths, and with invariably the same want of success, in Nova Scotia as in our other gold colonies. But where individuals have combined in companies for the opening out of quartz reefs and new districts, success has invariably crowned their endeavours. The spring is now fast approaching, which is acknowledged to be the most suit

able time for emigration to British America, and we may confidently expect that a large proportion of emigrants thither will be attracted to the gold fields of Nova Scotia. We may, then, with propriety, offer a few hints to those who purpose going there, and assure the miner that nuggets of large size are few and far between. But if he is willing to labour industriously, under a mining company, provided he has no capital of his own to employ labour, he will find himself in Nova Scotia well paid for his labour, and exposed to none of the dangers consequent on a digger's life in Australia and California. To those who, as capitalists and mining adventurers, are interested in the future of Nova Scotia, we would say that the metallic wealth of that colony is not confined to her gold deposits, but that she has accessible and almost inexhaustible coal and iron deposits, which, if they do not yield to the miner such rapid fortunes as those of the more precious metals, are, from their more lasting character, great sources of riches.

We would that we could give some estimate of the total amount of gold obtained from Nova Scotia, but the returns are so imperfect that we cannot speak with any confidence on the matter. The reports of the commissioners, however, give us one great fact—that the amount of gold of which returns were made throughout the colony last year was sufficient to give to each man employed 25s. per week as a general average. This is, of course, independent of the amount of gold obtained from claims worked by private individuals, of which we know but little, as they are mostly indisposed to furnish information relative either to their success or failure.

Without its gold mines, Nova Scotia would be one of our most promising colonies, but with this extra advantage it will, without doubt, rise more rapidly into national importance. In this great work we can but acknowledge the hand of Providence, which, through the gold fields, has invested at this time with peculiar importance our possessions in North America, drawing to their shores a population which, if the threats of the Northerners to include in their great union all the continent of America shall end in ought but Yankee boasting, will be a source of might and strength, against which they will find it as useless to cast their worthless boasts, as they have found it useless to hurl Greek fire into the city of Charleston. M. H.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE ADVENTURES.

SIR.—Mr. Trevethick complains in his letter of Feb. 27 that I allow his letters to remain so long unanswered, and, as I happen to be still in London, I shall feel obliged if you will publish my reply in this week's Journal.

I am at a loss to understand Mr. Trevethick's statement that I avoid denying the accuracy of his assertions, as, on the contrary, I have always endeavoured to prove to the public, by plain figures and facts, that they are either unfounded or exaggerated, and I leave to the public to decide how far I have succeeded in doing so, while Mr. Trevethick has never been able to attack my statements.

Returning once more to Hibernia, I never intended for a moment to infer that the seams in Hibernia are not flat, as I know better, for I have visited this colliery, as well as Shamrock and the others mentioned in my last letter, so often that I am fully acquainted with the dip of their seams, and Mr. Trevethick must have misunderstood the meaning of my words. Mr. Trevethick appears to think that the success of Hibernia is owing entirely to the flatness of the seams, in proof of which I mentioned the Königin Elizabeth Colliery, where with a dip of 57° to 63°, which is not considered a fault in Germany, if all the seams run in the same direction, such splendid results have been obtained.

The seams in the Shamrock Colliery have a much greater dip than Hibernia, but, notwithstanding, it is not considered a less valuable colliery than Hibernia, the profits of which are, according to Mr. Trevethick's opinion, materially declining; but, as I know nothing to that effect, I cannot credit his statement unless he can give me the exact figures.

Mr. Trevethick's direct question with regard to Zollern I can easily answer by adding the conclusion of Messrs. Serlo, Bäumer, and Mulvany's report, which has been referred to in the prospectus of the loan. The above-named gentlemen, after a careful examination, say as follows:—"The undersigned cannot, therefore, hesitate to recommend to the Zollern Colliery Company to continue the old pits (shafts), as they are convinced that with sufficient capital the undertaking will prove successful, and, with regard to economy, it would be more advantageous to continue the old pit than any other possible project they could think of." I trust Mr. Trevethick will now be convinced that it is not the intention to open a new colliery, but to complete the old works, and that the capital is required for this, and no other purpose.

With regard to Mr. Trevethick's assertion, that the works are comparatively valueless, and that they have been abandoned on that account, I can only repeat that this is not the case, and that the want of capital is the only cause of their stoppage, and I believe the same thing could, and has also, occurred in England. Mr. Trevethick cannot understand why the shareholders, after having spent 210,000l. upon the undertaking, will not give 75,000l. more for the completion thereof, and I shall, therefore, try to explain the reason to the public. The shares are originally divided into shares of 15l. each, and mostly in the hands of small shareholders (870), who have either not the means to pay further calls, or of gentlemen who are not acquainted with mining, and unwilling to pay more money for the undertaking, which they expected to pay dividends long ago with the original capital.

As regards the value of the works now existing at Zollern, they offer more than full security to the preference shareholders; they have certainly not been estimated by Mr. Blackwell, and I do not know what value he would put upon them, but the cost price of the 13 concessions has been 72,855l. of the freehold land 4421l., and the works already in existence—the buildings, the machinery, &c., after allowing a fair percentage for deterioration in value, have been estimated at Dec. 31, 1862, to be worth about 65,000l. I confess that too much money has been spent for buildings above ground for the present, as they have been constructed too solidly; but, notwithstanding, they will prove very useful in the future for such a large undertaking. I should not like to make an estimate of the coals contained in the different concessions, but, no doubt, it would be a very large sum, as the thickness of the different layers met with in the concessions has been from 15 to 140 inches. I erroneously stated that the seams had an aggregate thickness of 15 to 140 inches, while it should have been that boring experiments have been carried on in all the concessions, and it has been ascertained that the first seams met in the 13 concessions had that thickness. We are likely to find all these seams in all concessions, and it is, therefore, but reasonable to suppose that a very large quantity of coals will be found.

Mr. Trevethick confesses that the seams of Zollern are not resembling closely packed V's, but several packs of deep tea-cups arranged side by side, and I should like to know how Mr. Trevethick can make such a statement before any of the seams have actually been laid open. The surrounding collieries of Zollern have shown that the seams occurring in the districts are partly quite regular, and have a good thickness in the average.

11, South-street, Finsbury, March 2. J. A. D. HEIDTMANN.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

SIR.—The real cause of the failure of mining enterprise in this island has never been told; not, perhaps, so much from a want of disposition, but from the want of moral courage to enter into some of those details which would expose the delinquents to the consequences they so justly merit, and protect, as well as foster, honest adventurers. In some instances, here as well as elsewhere, incompetence has, doubtless, caused disastrous consequences; and as an instance I may refer to the silver-lead mine of the Hope, in the parish of St. Andrews. Analyses made of the stuff taken from this mine are said to have shown that the so-called silver-lead contained not one particle of silver; that the ore obtained was simply galena, mixed with black jack. It is, however, true that in some specimens sent to England a pretty fair percentage of silver was found, and that the reports from the mining captain were of a highly encouraging character—so encouraging, indeed, as you can well believe, as to induce men of capital in England to invest largely in the concern, which has since been stopped, and has entailed, I doubt not, serious loss on those who were induced to embark in the adventure. Truth, like murder, in spite of every thing, will out. I was well acquainted with the late captain of this mine, Mr. Colham; and in course of conversation with me, and on one occasion in company with two other gentlemen, he assured us that he was afraid the adventure, though working, was not likely to prove successful, the responsibility of which he considered would rest on the manager of the affairs of the mine—Mr. Charles Levy, Member of Assembly, &c. Just, however, as the works were about to stop, they struck on a vein of copper. The manager was at the time informed by the captain that this copper was but an adventitious vein, and in this he was subsequently borne out by the late Mr. Lucas Barrett, director of the West Indian Geological Survey, and who suggested a cheap and easy method by which the whole of this ore might be removed. Both the advice of the captain and Mr. Barrett, however, was disregarded. Reports respecting the copper lode were sent to England, and the adventure was kept afloat, until now the truth has become known, and the whole thing has proved to be what

ext, but several brought to the verge of ruin. There is no doubt, Sir, that Jamaica is a good mining country, and that there are some places which, if placed in competent hands, would ultimately prove successful, and eventually profitable to the adventurers. I should be glad to see the able pens of some competent persons engaged on this subject, and so ventilate it as effectually to benefit the interests of the island. J. LAMB.  
Pembroke Hall Estate, St. Andrews, Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8.

## MINES, MINING, AND SMELTING IN ITALY.

SIR.—The new impulse that mining enterprise in Italy has received since the extension of the kingdom merits a few remarks. That extension is not surprising, owing to the greater security that exists, the vigorous carrying out of railways, the improvement of roads, and, more especially, the encouragement given to the investment of foreign capital. Attention has been given less to the opening of new than the development of existing mining operations, in which great judgment and discretion have been shown. The negotiations between new companies and former mining proprietors have in most cases involved the acceptance by the latter of a considerable proportion of shares as part payment: this arrangement secures the valuable advantage of their continued interest and experience. The works are thus continued by new foreign owners with greater security than would otherwise be possible. Although the tariff of the Italian railways for the transport of material is yet too high, the newly completed lines, as well as the projected routes, have improved a new value on the chief mineral deposits opened up, known to lie along their course.

The uniting of contiguous mining properties, hitherto separately worked, in one joint-stock concern has been found in several instances highly advantageous, qualifying, too, the expenditure of a larger outlay on the works necessary to render the ores merchantable than would otherwise be desirable. A leading consideration in determining the value of many of these mines is their convenience to ports of shipment, or the provision of cheap and accessible means of land transport, by which their products may be enabled to reach a market. The question of the positive or comparative richness of the ores is frequently far subordinate to this. English enterprise has within the past few years introduced very extensively powerful machinery for crushing ore, and improved processes for smelting and refining. There is ample room for improvement, but it is impossible not to admire the ingenuity and judgment of Italian metallurgists, working, as they have frequently been compelled to do, within the compass of very moderate means. Their own clear powers of observation have enabled them successfully to adapt themselves to the circumstances of each locality, and the nature of the ores treated. Although Italy owns to a great deal of traditional knowledge on the subject of mining and treatment of ores, singular varieties exist in practice, mainly owing to the comparatively little intercommunication that has existed between a people divided under different Governments.

To the admirable organization existing in the great mining establishments of Italy, to the enterprise of the masters, and the sober and energetic character of the men, is attributable the fact that so many mining enterprises, discouraging in themselves from the remoteness of the localities, and the inherent poverty of the ores, have been worked with success. The men are always at their posts in working hours, except during the great religious festivals. The habits of the miners are, probably, unexcelled in simplicity by those of any other country. Wrapped up in their cloaks, they are content to sleep in the open air, or within the walls enclosing the reducing establishments.

Italy has never been judged rich in coal deposits. The coal mines of the Apennines have always been unimportant. The abundance of wood, however, has taken away a stimulus to the search for coal. Indications have latterly presented themselves of what may prove very considerable deposits, and within easy reach, as soon as projected railways are completed. There may be little surface coal, no vast deposit of riches readily accessible, as in the South Staffordshire coal field, but deductions from geological observations go to show that good paying coal strata may be reached at no great depth. The increased use of steam-engines, and the scarcity, and consequent dearth, of wood for fuel supplied to the great Italian cities, and, indeed, to whole districts, create the demand for coal. It is probably only necessary that capital should be systematically applied to this form of enterprise in Italy to ensure large returns. With coal, as with various mineral products, the importance of the mining interest in Italy is not to be judged by the amount of Italian or foreign capital so far invested. It may be added that there is probably no country where a given amount of capital judiciously expended in mining would produce handsome returns.

In the yield of minerals, Italy promises yet to redeem its ancient reputation. There is certainly no lack of iron. In several localities the seams of ironstone have proved so rich as to lead to a considerable concentration of manufacturing industry.

Mining in copper opens a grand field for further enterprise. For nearly a quarter of a century the ancient copper deposits of Monte Catini, in Tuscany, have been industriously worked. The copper ore there presents itself in kidney-shaped lumps of sulphide of copper. The lode is a kind of vein, in a rock of volcanic formation. The pockets containing the ore are irregular, but large. The processes adopted in several localities for extracting the metal have some peculiarities worthy of notice. Near Massa, in Tuscany, where the copper pyrites are disseminated through a large vein of quartz, the process adopted for fusing and refining the poorer ores is that of Bechi and Haupt, and is applied with profit even when the pyrites hold no more than 2 per cent. of copper. The ore, previously broken into small pieces, is placed in layers alternately with wood, in heaps of about 250 tons. Ten or fifteen days are required to render the ore friable by roasting, when it is prepared for the reverberatory furnace by being crushed beneath revolving stones. The heat to which the ore is exposed in the furnace is very high. Common salt having been introduced in the proportion of 2 to 8 per cent. according to the amount of copper present, the charge, after ten minutes of further stirring, is drawn out. The copper, brought to the form of a chloride, is easily dissolved out. The roasted ore is next placed in vats, in the bottom of which layers of straw have been arranged. Water is now poured in, and, having been stirred by the straw, runs through the apertures of the vats into receivers. In these receivers the solution is collected, and then passed into another set of vats, to be treated with water holding caustic lime in solution. The oxide of copper is now precipitated as a powder to the bottom. The powder, after being dried and fused in a low cupola furnace for matte, is treated for coarse copper, and refined in the usual manner.

When the ore obtained is a sulphide of iron containing minute particles of copper, the mass is subjected to kernel roasting. Rather more than 200 tons of ore are piled up, and arranged between layers of wood, and covered with a stratum of *roasted ore*. So effectively is the ore to be separated on thus inclined, that from eight to ten days pass in the roasting, or at least till the ore grows cold. The lumps are now found to consist of hull and kernels. The shell is easily broken off with hammers, and the kernel presents itself, for the most part, in the form of copper as a sulphide. The process by which this result is brought about would seem to be as follows:—The combustion of the mass is extremely attended, as it is, with great heat, brings the interior of the mass to a fluid state. As the mass cools the copper yet remains to maintain this semi-fluid state, and gradually, in company with the sulphur, for which it has an affinity, and which is attracted from the iron, concentrates itself at the centre, the iron itself becoming an infusible crust. These kernels, forming 15 per cent. of the original ore, have an average richness of 4.5 per cent. They are now mixed with richer ore, and fused for matte in narrow cupola furnaces, 26 feet high. The compound, upon being roasted, is fused in a popular cupola furnace, producing a coarse copper, nearly free from arsenic and iron. The oxidized portion formed in the first roasting is subjected to the action of water in vats, and thus about 65 per cent. of the sulphide of copper contained in it is dissolved out. A second roasting is effected, by using this solution as a covering for large heaps, while they are undergoing combustion. On treating this powder with water, 25 per cent. more of the original amount of copper is extracted. The liquor, holding sulphate of copper in solution, is now heated, and the cement copper obtained is fused for matte, in the same kind of narrow cupola furnaces as the kernels when mixed with richer ore. The residuum of both is purified and refined at once by the German method.

The lead mines of Italy, more especially those of Tuscany, are entering on a new period of development. The processes of reduction at many of the works are still conducted with primitive simplicity, causing the yield to be very insignificant to what it might be if more recent methods and new modern appliances were made available.

The silver produce of Italy might be made much more considerable, for the country has large stores of galena. Indications of pure silver veins are numerous, but these are rarely followed up with sufficient perseverance, skill, and labour. Such discoveries have frequently, in all probability, been kept undisclosed, from the habitual jealousy of the Italian mind. Unable to turn his discovery to account, the explorer, in many instances, has let his secret die with him. Silver is found mixed with pearly spar at a mine near Servos, in Piedmont. The valuable ore, sulphure of silver, has also been found in sufficient quantities to pay the working. The residue of both is purified and refined at once by the German method.

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As the yield of sulphur is annually increasing, it may be inferred that there is room for the profitable investment of more capital in this direction. The quantity already obtained from the sulphur mines of Sicily, the crater of Volcano, and the Solfatara, near Naples, is immense. In Sicily it occurs in two kinds of repositories, gypsum and salt rocks, as in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. At Solfatara the mineral appears to be the result of sublimation, forming either crystals in the cists and cavities of the rocks, or crusts, stalactites, and loose efflorescent coatings. The produce from Solfatara, Volcano, and the Sicilian sulphur mines requires to be purified, either by melting or by sublimation, before being applicable to commercial purposes. The process is simple, and involves little expense. As our main supply of sulphur comes from Italy, the opportunities presented for extending the Italian works should not be lost sight of.

Without trespassing on your space for the purpose of enumerating and characterizing the different localities of mineral deposits in Italy, I would simply remark that mining in that country is very far from having reached the meridian of its career, and that under the present liberal concessions of the Italian Government mining holds a more promising position than ever. The mounds of slag and waste heaps from former mining operations scattered over the country, whilst testifying to the vastness of the treasures of which the Romans despoiled it, constitute an assurance that with bolder and deeper explorations, under modern engineering skill, the opportunities are abundant for profitable investment.

J. C.

## PENDEEN CONSOLS.

SIR.—I have been told that I shall catch it this week. No matter; "Lay on, Macduff." Pendeen meeting has been held, the report and statement of accounts were read, and the adventurers expressed their satisfaction at the able way in which the committee and secretary demolished, one after another, the various reports that have been lately circulated against the mine. Notwithstanding the delay necessarily attendant on working new machinery, and the various delays on account of the frost, the mine has made above 7500. profit in the two months. Indeed, when it is considered that 3500. of the expenses have been on account of machinery the profits may be set down as 11000. in the two months, and yet the pile of tinstaff at surface is only slightly reduced, there being still there 27000. worth, the expenses of which are all charged up, and yet not a shilling of it taken credit for. The agents estimate that they will make a profit of 10000. during the next two months, and it will be for the shareholders to decide whether dividends shall commence at the next meeting, or the 10000. shall be held as a balance to the credit of the mine. I have no doubt the adventurers will decide on sharing part of it, even if it be only 2s. 6d. a share.

The agents say they have tin ground already laid open sufficient to supply the whole of the stamps for years, and that their engine will take them considerably deeper. Surely they ought to know better than any casual inspector what their engine is capable of; and, as regards the new shaft, when the time comes that they may think it necessary to sink one they will commence it, but the time is not yet come. Now, although the public have been led to believe that there is only one engine on the mine, it will be found that there are two, in addition to the stamping-engine. Let us, however, suppose that a new engine was even now required, why one month's profit would about pay for it, as for about 6000. a good second-hand engine could be procured, which would suit every requirement of the mine for many years to come; but the engine is not yet wanted, and will not, therefore, be purchased.

Anyone reading the City Article in last week's Journal would suppose that all the rich tin ground in the 118 south was taken away, as although it states, on the authority of Capt. Pascoe, "that the bottom of this level is stoned away for some fathoms in length down to the 130," yet, by saying that "Capt. Warren told him the lode was worth

400. per fathom, but that this had gone to stamp," I ask if it does not convey to the reader the idea that all the rich tin ground in that level has been taken to surface? If it does not, why does he say that "Capt. Warren said it was worth 400. per fm." If there were any left, how comes it that he did not state the value of it? Now listen; on the authority of the agents of the mine, I now state that only 11 fathoms of this rich ground has been stoned away. What shall we now say to Capt. Pascoe's report?

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

## CAPTAIN PASCOE, PENDEEN CONSOLS, AND THE "CAUTIOUS MAN."

SIR.—However much it may suit the purpose of a public writer to say that the judgment of one of the most experienced agents of the day is not worth "the candle he carries down the mine," it must be some satisfaction to Capt. Pascoe to know that the readers of the *Mining Journal*,—many of them from very painful experience—are able to estimate at their true value the opinions of the "Cautious Man." As a friend to Captain Pascoe, I have employed him on very many occasions to inspect mines for me, and have never had reason to regret having placed the greatest confidence in the honesty and truthfulness of his report, or the general correctness of his estimates, and I dare venture to affirm, whatever may be said to the contrary, that in a few months' time the general truthfulness of his Pendeen report will be manifest to the shareholders; indeed it seems to be shadowed forth already in the accounts now published by the company, and to which I beg to call the unprejudiced attention of your readers. I must, however, first notice in which it says, "1st.—Dec. 23: The steam-stamps are working splendidly."—2d. "Dec. 23. We (that is the agents) call on getting for the ensuing two months,

Copper ore, with carriage ..... £350 0 0  
35 tons of tin (say) at 600. per ton ..... 2100 0 0 = £2450 0 0  
Less two months' costs, about ..... 1450 0 0

Leaving profit ..... £1000 0 0

At this time tin of the Pendeen quality was at 650. per ton, and the agents estimating it at only 600. per ton, led me and others to consider the profit would be more than the estimate (650. per ton on 35 tons), or 11750. for the two months—and what is the result? In considering it, you must remember that 30000. worth of staff was at the surface, and had only to be shovelled into the stamp, which, according to the "Cautious Man," writing on the 2d of January, had been at work two or three weeks preparing the poorest sort of the tinstaff for the dressing-floors, "all the tin hitherto sold having been from the water-stamps." The accounts now circulated show that up to the 29th of Feb. the tin sold was 29. tons only, or 51. tons short of the estimate, and this sold for about 650. per ton, which, with the cost, 1000. beyond the estimate, and including copper, 3820. 18s. 3d., gave a profit of 7537. 5s. 6d., or 3761. per month. Capt. Pascoe, in his report, estimated they would make 2000. per month profit with their present power, but, he added, "they could do better for a month or two while their stock of tin-staff at surface lasted."

Let me now call your attention to the account's circulated at the last meeting, in December. The total liabilities there given were 7611. 18s. 4d. against the company—no mention anywhere made of the engine and stamps (which had been at work "two or three weeks"), and the call of 6s. per share seemed out of character with the visible debt of 7611. 18s. 4d.; but the fact was, as shown by the accounts presented to the present meeting, the liabilities were then 22457. 10s. 4d., against which the call of 6s. (1500f.) was totally inadequate; and its effects I will now show you in the present true financial state of the company. Taking credit at the present time for tin sold down to Feb. 29, and charging up the cost to the end of January, the profit made added to the call of 1500f., has not cleared off the old debt, but a balance is left against the company of 437. 19s. 10d.; and as the meeting was held on March 1, and the January cost of at least 700f. would be due in a few days, how is the money found to meet it? Simply, by not paying the merchants, whose unpaid claims since August last are given in the statement as 10587. 1s. 11d. Royalties, also unpaid, 1237. 10s. 4d.; club money due, 621. 18s. 6d. Total liabilities unpaid, although everything sold to Feb. 29 is credited, 12441. 10s. 9d. This brings me to consider what the position of the company will be in two months' hence, through the want of working capital. Supposing that during that time 1000f. profit is made. Of this profit 700f. will be again required to meet costs due a few days after the meeting, and not, as in the present case, charged; and merchants will still have to remain unpaid to a large extent. It is quite evident, therefore, that a new engine cannot be erected at present without a call, and, therefore, it must be put off as long as possible!—March 2.

P.S.—As every person who speaks or writes a word against a mine is at once accused of doing it for a purpose, permit me to say that I have no interest whatever in the Pendeen Mine, either as a holder or a "bear"; and I should not have written as I have but for the unfair and unscrupulous attack upon Capt. Pascoe. The only means the general public have of arriving at just conclusions in respect to mines is to read and observe the different opinions of practical men, and this can only be done through their publication in the *Mining Journal*; and when the reports of men of standing and position do not accord with the preconceived notions of theoretical scribblers, or of interested persons, it is not only unfair, but reprehensible in the highest degree, to charge such agents with blased or interested motives.

## PENDEEN CONSOLS—CAPT. PASCOE'S REPORT.

SIR.—In last week's Journal a letter appeared, signed "Cautious Man," in which the writer in referring to my report of "Pendeen Consols," which was published in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 20, had laid great stress on what he is pleased to consider my great deficiency in practical mining, and not without an attempt to impugn the integrity of my motives. In the first place, I would observe that my patrons, who are somewhat numerous, and some of whom have availed themselves of my services for several years, ought to be the best judges of my ability as a miner. In the second place, I will firmly assert that I had not the slightest intention of prejudicing the mine, nor do I believe I have done so; and as proof to the contrary, I would beg to call the attention of the public to the report of Captain Warren, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 27. In conclusion, I would ask the "Cautious Man" what has become of his gems which were to have added so greatly to the prizes of 1863. Perhaps "Cautious Man" has not been quite so cautious after all. With these remarks take leave of the subject, and, for three or four months, at the expiration of which the public will be pleased to judge of the correctness or otherwise of my report. At all events, I hope that "Cautious Man" will, when he next attempts to be personal, write under his own proper signature.—Penon House, Camborne.

WILLIAM PASCOE.

## MINING IN THE ST. JUST DISTRICT.

SIR.—An interesting event took place in this parish on Wednesday, the 17th ult. The purser of BOTALLACK MINE, Mr. James, was presented with a testimonial of fifty guineas, as a mark of respect from the shareholders in consideration of the zeal, ability, and energy which he had shown in the management of the mine. This celebrated mine, since it has been re-worked, and under the present management, has paid in dividends to the shareholders more than 100,000., and this upon a comparatively trifling outlay. It employs more than 600 people in its development, has produced during the past twelve months 198,000 sacks of tinstaff, realising 420 tons of tin, and between 4000 and 5000 tons of ground have been broken away. This will give an idea of the work carried on in a large mine, and enable outsiders to form some opinion of the constant attention necessary to bring it to success. Few mines, perhaps, are better known than Botallack, persons from every part of the world having visited it, not merely for its natural beauties, but on account of the name it has made as a triumph of human industry and skill. Long may it continue to enrich the shareholders, and add to the prosperity of the St. Just district.

There is another property about to be worked here, known as CAPE CORNWALL MINE, and which appears very likely indeed to turn out a fine undertaking. The mine is situated in strata in every respect the same as the Levant and Botallack Mines, and contains many valuable lodes. I observed that operations had already begun, and the miners I have spoken to say that the "bal" will do well for the adventurers.

The St. Just UNITED MINES (adjoining the Cape Mine) are opening out well, and making good monthly profits. Capt. Carneval deserves the thanks of all for his exertions in connection with this property. The lodes of this mine are going right away into the Cape, which is a great thing for the new company.

There is another mine here which is rapidly rising into favour. I allude to St. Just CONSOLS; the works are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner, and the stamps are working in excellent style. They are making regular sales of tin, and the mine is improving fast. This mine is in a London office, the same, I believe, as the Cape Cornwall Mine, mentioned above, and is evidently managed by practical men of business. The old mines at St. Just are steadily working, and paying their regular dividends, although they are seldom heard of in London. The shares are held by local adventurers, and are looked upon much in the light of permanent investments. I may shortly have to communicate some further items of interest to those who are connected with this famous old district.—St. Just, March 3.

VERITAS.

## CRADDOCK MOOR MINE, LISKEARD.

SIR.—The samplings from the mine appear to be very good, and the price of the ore excellent; but, notwithstanding these desirable qualifications, the shareholders receive no dividends. Surely there must be some mismanagement, as it cannot be supposed that 12,000f. or 13,000f. per annum can be expended legitimately in working this mine, which is a shallow one. If the shareholders receive no dividend while the standard is high, it is only reasonable to ask what chance there is of any dividend being paid when the standard is low? I consider the time is come when shareholders should bestir themselves.

A SHAREHOLDER.

## OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Observing a letter in last week's Journal on the present unfortunate position of this company, and asking for particulars regarding the same, I deem it my duty as Chairman of the board of directors to lay this matter fully and fairly before the shareholders and the public. Will you kindly favour me by publishing the enclosed letter, addressed to Messrs. Benham and Tindell, which, I hope, will give your correspondent the information desired.

A. ALISON.

Queen-street-place, Feb. 23.—Before discussing the merits of the shareholders' claim against Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves, it will be useful to state the facts of the case, which are as follows:—A meeting of shareholders of the Old Wheal Neptune Mining Company (limited) was held at London, on Oct. 10, 1863, when Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves pledged themselves to carry on the mine for at least 12 months. About Oct. 25 I wrote to you as the solicitors of the company, to ascertain whether Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves preferred to carry on the mine by a new company or by putting 5000f. of fresh capital into the present company, to which I received the following reply:

"DEAR SIR.—We have heard from Mr. Drinkwater, and he states that Mr. John Hargreaves and himself are prepared to find 500

out the ends of certain parties. It had produced the required effect, for several shareholders had, unfortunately, parted with their interest.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired of the name of the person who applied for the inspecting order? The CHAIRMAN said it was a person who held two shares, but anyone holding but one share could demand an order to inspect the mine. — The SECRETARY said that in consequence of Capt. Pascoe's report not having referred to the rich tin ground laid open in the 118 fathom level, he (Mr. Cohen) had prepared a statement from the weekly reports, for 64 weeks, dating from July, 1862, to Sept., 1863, as to the value of that lode, and from that statement, which he read, it appeared for that period its average value was 27. per fathom. The following week to that when the lode was valued at 60. it fell off to 10. per fathom, and, upon the receipt of the report announcing that fact, the committee suggested whether a smaller engine than a 32-inch would not answer the purposes of the mine, to which Mr. White (the purser) replied that he should not advise a smaller engine being erected.

Mr. JEFFREYS enquired if the run of rich tin ground had not been exhausted? — The SECRETARY replied that Mr. White's letter stated "that only 11 fms. had been worked away between the 118 and 130, and that there was sufficient tin ground to last for years, and to give good profits." — The CHAIRMAN said that 25 fms. of it averaged 50. per fm.

Mr. JEFFREYS enquired if the portion left was worth 50. per fathom? — The CHAIRMAN said it was impossible to answer that question until the ground was explored. — The SECRETARY said that the lode in the winze was worth 50. per fathom for a considerable depth. — The CHAIRMAN said that a remark was made in the *Mining Journal* that the best of the tin ground was taken away to the stamps. The committee deny *in toto*, because there had been only 11 fathoms taken away out of the 25 fathoms, and, therefore, it could not be true that all the best stuff had been taken away. It was to be regretted that such falsified statements should be published. As far as he was personally concerned, as soon as he found that Capt. Pascoe's report did not put a value upon the lode in the 118 he was convinced it was a falsified report. As regards not getting out the water, perhaps Capt. Pascoe was not aware that a plunger-lift was about to be put up in the 94, by which means they would be able to draw far more water than they had to draw.

Mr. JEFFREYS enquired if the plunger-lift was likely to act as a strain upon the engine? The CHAIRMAN said not at all. The engine had been working only three or four strokes per minute. There could be no question that one of two constructions must be put upon the so-called report of Capt. Pascoe — either that the writer had wilfully written an incorrect report, or that it arose from his ignorance of tin mining.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Capt. Pascoe had anything to do with other than copper mines? — The CHAIRMAN replied that if his report upon Pendene was a specimen, he (the Chairman) should think not. The best evidence that Mr. White could adduce of his opinion of the mine was the fact that he held 105 shares.

Mr. JEFFREYS said that some time ago it was stated they were approaching a valuable copper lode. He wished to know what information the committee had to communicate upon that point. — The CHAIRMAN replied that water was now issuing from the 82, and there was no doubt the lode would shortly be reached. For the time, they were using their engine-power to sink deeper. In about two years hence it might be thought wise to have a larger engine, and then the copper lode could be worked at deeper levels. Whatever anyone else said to the contrary, he knew from experience that there was nothing treacherous about Pendene — for the last three years no call had been made for mining purposes, all the expenditure that had been made was for the providing the mine with machinery and plant for future economic working.

Mr. JEFFREYS enquired if the copper ore was of low quality? — The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative; they were thinking more of their tin until they cut the great copper lode. — Mr. J. FIELD enquired if the committee acknowledged disappointment with regard to the copper? — The CHAIRMAN: Not at all. All mines in Cornwall were subject to variations, and Pendene was not an exception. — Mr. CURLING asked if the Great Pendene lode was copper or tin? — The CHAIRMAN: Copper.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM enquired for what length of time the present engine would be available? — The CHAIRMAN said they would be able to work all the ends as at present with the exception of the 82, and sink 24 fms. deeper. — Mr. CURLING: Then there was no occasion to talk about a larger engine at present. — The CHAIRMAN: Not at all. The plunger-lift will relieve the present engine one-third; and long before a large engine was required they would have money enough from returns to pay for it, in addition to the dividends. During the next two months a profit of £1000 would be made, and at the next meeting there could be no reasonable objection to the declaration of a dividend. They had ready money for their tin, and they knew they would have tin to meet their costs.

Mr. J. FIELD understood that the rent profit during the past two months had been 1000? — Mr. CURLING hoped all the shareholders would be as satisfied as he was with the explanations the Chairman had given. — A SHAREHOLDER enquired the name of the person who applied for the inspecting order? — The CHAIRMAN said it was for a person of the name of Gregory, who held two shares; but as he (the Chairman) had already said, anyone holding but one share could demand an order. — Mr. J. FIELD supposed that Mr. Gregory would be at the next meeting hold 200 instead of two shares.

Mr. MILFORD said he did not wish to offer any justification, but merely to explain how it was that Capt. Pascoe inspected Pendene upon his (Mr. MILFORD's) order. The facts were these: — Mr. Gregory asked him (Mr. MILFORD) to obtain an inspecting order, stating that it was required for a client. He gave the order, but asked Mr. Gregory not to use it if he could possibly obtain one from any other shareholder. The day after Mr. Gregory told him the order had not been used, as he had obtained one from a member of the committee. He (Mr. MILFORD) considered it necessary to make these remarks, because it had been whispered about that the mine had been inspected for him, whereas the truth was he had not sold a share, but, on the contrary, when the drop first came he increased his interest, and had altogether forgotten that he had given an inspecting order to Mr. Gregory. He (Mr. MILFORD) could not help remarking upon the fact, that this report of Capt. Pascoe was suppressed for nearly two weeks, and that then it was inserted in the *Mining Journal* by certain parties whose names he need not mention, but who had been selling the shares for two weeks previously. He (Mr. MILFORD) did not know Captain Pascoe, but he had been told that he knew but little of tin mining, and therefore he attached very little importance to his report. It was true that he (Mr. MILFORD) had given an order to Mr. Gregory to oblige him, but Mr. Gregory had assured him that order had not been used.

Mr. BIRDSEY said that this fact only brought him back to his opinion, that but little importance should be attached to the reports of inspectors. If they could not place implicit confidence in their own agents, let them appoint others, but in their agents they had straight-forward, honest, and able men — men who did not make a trade of pottering about and inspecting other people's mines, but men who were always on the spot doing their utmost for the benefit of their employers. He (Mr. BIRDSEY) believed every word that had been said by their agents with regard to Pendene, and their truthfulness would be proved by results.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that 30000 had been paid for the machinery, of which 20000 had been paid by calls. — The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. — Upon the proposition of Mr. JOHN FIELD, seconded by Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, it was unanimously resolved "That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its confidence in the committee and agents, and its satisfaction with the explanations which have been given in reply to the statements which had been recently published with respect to the mine." — The committee of management were re-elected. — Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Manchester, on Feb. 15. After waiting the allotted time, it was found that there was not a sufficient number of shareholders present to form a quorum (although those present represented 3743 shares), therefore no business could be legally transacted; it was, however, suggested that, although no resolution could be come to, the meeting should take place, for the purpose of the directors informing those present of the proceedings that had taken place since the meeting held in October last. In the absence of Mr. Allison, the Chairman, Mr. H. C. DRAISWATER was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, doubtless, those gentlemen who were present, and who were not directors, would be glad to hear what had been done since their last meeting. It would be recollected that at that meeting a proposition was made that Mr. Harris should assign the leases to the company, in which event he (the Chairman) agreed that, if the company's offices were removed to Manchester, he would raise 50000, and get it put into the undertaking. At that time he was quite willing and able to do so, and, if the conditions had been at once carried out, the money would have been ready within two days. At the next directors' meeting disputes occurred as to the best mode of carrying out the assignment. Mr. Allison insisted upon the leases being assigned to trustees in trust for the company, and undertook to find trustees. The nature of the trust was such that he (the Chairman) would never have consented to be one; and, therefore, he felt that Mr. Allison would be unable to carry out his plan. This turned out to be the case; and, after one or two stormy meetings, he received a letter from Mr. Allison, desiring to know when the books, &c., were to be sent to Manchester. When they came down, he found the position of the company was this, — that there was only a balance at the bankers of a few pounds, while in a few days the pay at the mine was due, and also a bill for 3000. To meet these there was nothing coming in, and it certainly appeared to him that the offices were shifted to Manchester to saddle his friends with the payment of these claims. They called several directors' meetings, but could get none of the other directors to attend, although frequently requested to do so. He and his friends always attended the meetings in London, at an expense to them of 150. each meeting. That state of matters, and the continued squabbling that took place in the management of the company, rendered it such an undertaking that they could not lay it before their friends, unless, indeed, the shareholders of the company would come forward and support it in proportion to their several interests. A circular was sent round, inviting their co-operation, but the answers to the invitation were so few, that they saw no reason why they should take so great an interest in a concern when the shareholders themselves cared so little about it. The position of the company was, as follows: —

Cash in National Bank	£ 8 4 2
Sundry debtors, good, bad and doubtful	291 9 8
Arrears of call	852 0 0
£1151 13 10	
Sundry creditors	£772 18 8
Balance of cost owing at mine, about	70 0 0
Law charges, &c.	280 0 0
Cash advanced by secretary pro tem	8 4 2 = 1131 2 10

Leaving credit balance £ 20 11 0

Property at mine (say) £2000.

They were at the present time in the position that they could wind-up honourably, and pay everybody, leaving, perhaps, a small balance for the shareholders. He should state that two judgments had been obtained against them, and Messrs. Harvey had served the notice required by the Act to wind-up the company.

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLE said, from the letter that appeared in the *Mining Journal*, it rather looked as if they had engaged to put in the 6000.

The CHAIRMAN said that part of the letter referred to had only been quoted by the writer.

Mr. PULSBOOK said that it appeared certain that the company must be wound-up within the next few days. Unless capital were raised at once an execution would be put in on the mine, and another creditor would present a petition to wind it up in ten days time. All other sources to obtain capital had failed, and now the Manchester directors must positively decline taking the matter up. Under these circumstances, it would be highly desirable that prompt measures be taken to prevent the shareholders' property from being thrown away. It was his intention to present a petition to wind-up the company. He believed that at the present moment he was the only one who could do so. At the same time, his so doing would not be a bar to the formation of a

new company, which he thought feasible upon some such terms as the following: — A new company to be formed, with a capital of 30,000, 10,000, in shares, to be given for the mine, as follows: 5000, among the original shareholders, 2500, among the new shareholders who took up the 1222 shares in the new issue; and 2500, to the new company, in consideration of it paying the liabilities of the old company. Such 2500, to be divided amongst the first subscribers for shares in the new company, in the proportion of one share for every four shares taken by them.

Mr. TINDELL said that, beyond all question, the company must be wound-up. As there was no legal quorum present at that meeting, it could not come to any legal resolution to further that end; therefore, if the company were wound-up by anyone friendly to the shareholders, it would be the best thing for them. Mr. PULSBOOK was right in saying that he was the only person who could do so; and, so far from the company opposing such a petition, he should advise them to support it.

Mr. PULSBOOK stated that Mr. Allison had requested him to inform the meeting that he opposed any resolution being come to at this meeting to wind-up the company, unless provision was made for the establishment of a new one. As no such resolution could be come to, Mr. Allison's message could not be taken into consideration. He had also been desired by Mr. Harris to say that he was surprised that the parties in Manchester had not carried out their arrangement of putting 5000, into the undertaking.

After further discussion, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. BUCKLE, and seconded by Mr. JOHN NEWTON: — "That this meeting considers it desirable for the interests of all concerned that the affairs of the company should be wound-up, and approves of the directors taking such steps as will facilitate a winding-up accordingly."

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLE said he hoped the men at the mine would be paid when their wages were due. — The CHAIRMAN said that the cost-sheets had to be paid up to the present time, but in March there would be 70. wanted, but he was satisfied the shareholders would see that paid at once.

Mr. PULSBOOK said he should take particular care about that when the petition to wind-up was heard. — A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Feb. 26, to receive the directors' report and audited statement of the affairs of the company, and to determine upon making a call of 5s. per share.

Mr. JOHN INGLEDEW in the chair.

The directors referred to the special reports of Capts. James Richards and S. Paull, of Feb. 12, which stated that the first lode in this promising property had been intersected at the shallow depth of 18 fathoms, and that it was found to be a well-defined lode, 4 ft. wide, composed of yellow and black copper ore of a rich quality, capes, quartz, and munde, carrying itself through a beautiful stratum of kilas of a most congenial character, the general characteristics uniform, presenting an appearance equal to the most sanguine expectations. In addition, three branches had been discovered, covered in sinking the shaft and driving the level: — No. 1, containing spots of copper ore, spar, and munde; No. 2, composed of munde and capes, and from the underlie of these branches will join the main lode at about 35 fathoms in depth; No. 3, still further south, similar in character, but wider, will join the main lode at about 50 fms. Capt. Paull stated that at 35 and 50 fathoms in depth there cannot be a doubt that great and lasting courses of ore will be laid open.

A further report, just received from Capt. Richards, states that he has extended on the course of the lode 4 fathoms, that the ground is very favourable, and the lode continues 4 ft. wide, composed of munde, with black and yellow copper ore, and a little lead. From the appearance of the lode, and the discovery of a small vein of rich silver-lead, the cross-course is not far ahead, where further encouraging results may be expected. The lode is also extended to the west 3 fathoms, showing a splendid appearance.

The directors congratulated the shareholders upon the favourable discoveries made, and upon the firmness with which they had held the shares, more especially so because since the formation of the company some correspondents in the *Mining Journal* had shown a little adverse feeling; and in the absence of the company not being officially quoted on the Stock Exchange, because its capital was below 50,000, share dealers and brokers had advertised quotations of premium much below their real price; being, in fact, an effort to reduce the value of the shares.

The SECRETARY then read the audited statement of accounts.

Mr. H. R. LUCKES, of Ross, said he had great pleasure in moving the reception and adoption of the accounts, observing that he had audited them carefully, and had never seen books better and more accurately kept, and that as to the items, everything appeared to be carried on in a very economic manner.

A shareholder had referred to the item of carriage and horse labour as being considerable, he was informed it included

driving by horse-power prior to the starting of the engine. The subject of equalising the shares by calling up the whole 27. 10s. per share, so as to give each an equal portion of dividends, was discussed, and agreed to be deferred. In connection with the question of capital account, it was stated that the surface freehold of Colcharton would probably be sold for building plots hereafter, realising a large sum, and the capital account reduced, thereby. The miners now engaged at Devon Great Consols, numbering upwards of 1200, have to walk a distance of 4 miles for want of cattle accommodation nearer. The resolution was passed unanimously.

A call of 5s. per share was then determined upon, and after the usual complimentary votes, every shareholder exhibiting a smiling face, and cheering with great enthusiasm, the proceedings terminated.

#### NEW MANSFIELD COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street,

The Hon. Mr. BROWNE in the chair.

Mr. M. WILKIN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The balance-sheet, made up to Dec. 31, showed: —

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	
Capital — (100,000, in 10,000 shares of 10s. each) — 5000 fully paid up, at 10s. £35,000 0 0	
431 shares, upon which 27. 10s. has been called	8,577 10 0 = £43,577 10 0
Less calls remaining unpaid	720 0 0 = £42,857 10 0
Sundry creditors	155 13 11
Creditor for law costs	60 0 0
Total	£43,073 3 11
Contingent liabilities	154 4 6

#### PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Balance at National Bank	£ 1,038 10 8
Ditto at Lobbek Brothers and Co.	890 0 0
Brunswick	11 17 3 = £ 1,440 7 11
Balance of petty cash	40,000 0 0
Purchase-money for mine	79 0 2
Balance in the hands of E. H. Blake (works account)	61 0 0
Office furniture	910 12 6 = £42,491 8 7
Preliminary expenses	122 17 5
General mining expenses	85 0 0
Law costs	31 10 0
Office expenses, &c.:	208 6 8
Rent	53 9 13
Salaries	57 12 5
Stationery	3 2 6
Travelling expenses	19 18 7 = 373 19 11
Commission	
Sundries	
Total	£43,073 3 11



gular work in the 130 this afternoon. In the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, iron, mundic, and intermixed with black oxide of copper ore, a promising lode. The 120, east and west of Vigor's cross-cut, is suspended for the present; the men are placed to cut winze-plat in the 120, in order to sink a winze to the 130, to open up a communication, and to ventilate the same. In the 120, east of Vigor's cross-cut, the lode from 2½ to 3 feet wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and intermixed with black oxide of copper ore, a promising lode, but not sufficient copper to set down any value at present. In the rise in back of the 66, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 81. per fm. In the 45 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, peach, &c., unproductive at this time. In Harvey's rise, in back of the 45, the lode has been cut through, and the men are removed to assist in cutting winze-plat in the 120. In the 88 fm. level cross-cut, driving north-west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, the ground continues hard, and the progress at present is rather slow.

J. Richards, March 3: Homersham's Shaft: The cutting of plan in the 130 will we calculate, be completed in the course of another week. In the 130 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and occasional stones of ore. This drivage will be hastened on with a view of reaching the ore ground in the least possible time. In the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the lode is large, 4 ft. of which is being carried. It is composed of quartz, capel, iron, prian, and a little black oxide of copper, and is promising. In the 120 east, west of Vigor's cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and iron; this drivage is suspended, and the men removed to cut winze-plat, and sink a winze below the 120, for the purpose of ventilating the 130 below as quickly as possible. In the 120 east, and east of Vigor's cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, peach, prian, and black oxide of copper, but not in sufficient quantities to be of any marketable value. In the rise in back of the 66 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is still worth 81. per fm. In the 45 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and quartz. In Harvey's rise, in back of the 45, the lode is cut through; it is of good width, 18 in., composed of capel, mundic, peach, quartz, and in places a little ore. The men are now removed to assist in sinking winze, &c., below the 120. In Williams' cross-cut north, in the 88 fathom level west, the ground continuing hard, the progress is slow.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—T. Gregory, March 2: The winze in the 20, on No. 1 north lode, is again improving; also the lode in the 40 west, where there is a good leader of tin in the end. There ought to be a good run of tin ground here, judging from the above.

GARLIDON.—James Rowe, March 2: We have no change in the cross-cuts, which are progressing favourably. No. 1 lode, east of the cross-cut, in the 14, south of Cope's shaft, is improving. In taking down the lode on Friday last we found it rich in quality; the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 61. per fathom, and looks very favourable for increasing in size. We have six men driving this end, at 61. per fathom. We have a pretty piece of ground before this end.

GAWTON.—Geo. Rowe, Feb. 27: The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and the lode continues equally productive. We are busy engaged in preparing for the next sampling, which will be upwards of 80 tons of copper ore.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Feb. 27: The ground in Highburrone shaft is a little more favourable for sinking than it has been, there not being so much hard spar, and the lode is becoming more regular, and is now 18 in. wide, producing a little ore. We are carrying down sufficient ground for bearers and cisterns. There is a little water coming out of the ground in the cross-cut driving south from the east boundary shaft, and no doubt we are getting near a branch or lode.

GREAT CARADON.—F. Harper, Feb. 27: We have just cut in our 60 fathom level cross-cut, north of shaft, a lode quite 2 feet 6 inches wide, of the most kindly description, composed of mundic, peach, prian, and stones of copper ore, which is letting down a quantity of water.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkins, Feb. 27: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, consisting principally of quartz, with a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 57, west of engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, the south part of the same is 1 ft. wide, and worth 71. per fm. The lode in the 57, driving east of Jenkins's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 61. per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the River shaft, sinking below the 60, has improved since last reported; the south part of the same for 4 ft. wide will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 60 cross-cut south of engine-shaft, and the 50 cross-cut north from River shaft, are going on favourably; the ground in each is congenial for the production of copper ore. The 60 cross-cut north at River shaft has not yet reached the north or tin-bearing part of the lode, consequently we cannot ascertain its value.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 1: In the adit end east we have a large flock of lode, with some blonde and mundic in it. We have intersected a small, but kindly lode, having a north and south direction: it is letting out a quantity of water, and will probably enlarge as we get off from the other lode, above referred to. We shall sample about 65 tons of blonde to-morrow.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 2: In the 166 fm. level, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and jack. In the 166 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some very good copper ore, but not enough to value; it is a very promising lode. In the 154 fm. level west the lode is worth 201. per fathom for tin. In the 146 fm. level east we have commenced rising against the new shaft. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 fm. level, on the north lode, is much the same as reported last week, worth 301. per fathom for copper ore.

GREAT TREGUNNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, March 3: The 92 fathom level, west of Hobier's shaft, has been extended 27 feet in the past month, and it was set yesterday to be driven for the current month, at 61. 6s. per fm. During the past week the lode has proved to be 3 feet wide, and has improved in appearance, being composed of oxide of iron, capel, quartz, more mundic, and an increase of copper ore; there is now a good branch of the latter in the back of the end, and we hope to be able to report a further improvement soon. The lode in the stope in the back of the 92, east of winze, continues to produce saving work for the dressing-floors. The price for stopping this ground for the next month is 11. 2s. 6d. per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Petherick, Wm. Trelease, Feb. 27: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is still disturbed by the slide. At Offord's shaft, sinking below the 130, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin 301. per fm. The lode in Fielding's shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper, but not to value. The lode in the 130, driving west of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 130, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin 251. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope in back of the 130, east of Harvey's, is worth for copper and tin 261. per fm. No. 2 stope, east of ditto, is worth 151. per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin 401. per fm. We are obliged to suspend the sinking of No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 120, in consequence of water. The lode in the 70 end, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 70 end, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and worth full 121. per fathom for copper ore; this end is likely to open up some good tin-tube ground.

GROLLYS WHEAL FLORENCE.—E. Rogers, March 3: Our setting for the present month is as follows:—Four men to cross-cut north, 1 fm., at 51. per fm. The 19 to drive south, on a branch, by two men, 2 fms., at 11. 10s. per fm.; the end is worth 41. per fathom; this level is opening good tribute ground. We have also two men repairing footings, &c., and a laundress occasionally when required.

GWYDYR PARK.—Wm. Smyth, March 3: We have taken down the lode in the stopes in back of Gwydryr adit this week. It is not quite so productive as last time; re-set the stopes to six men, at 31. per fm. for the month. In Gwynn Llifion deep adit we have cut a small branch of spar and blonde, and letting out water; I am not sure yet whether it is Evans's west lode or not; I have again set the end to six men. I have stopped the shale end for the time, thinking it advisable to force the gossan end, as you recommended, to try and drain Newton's shaft. I am again going on with the dressing, as the weather is favourable.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Feb. 27: There is no alteration in the new vein, and I have put the men to drive the level on to the point of its intersection with our No. 1 vein; a bargain set to four men, at 60s. per fm. The end east in No. 1 vein is set to four men to drive and stop at 42s. per fm. The stop No. 1 from the top is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Stop No. 2 is poorer. The back stopes are not working. We have got the east end holed to the shaft, which gives good air, and is very convenient climbing way into the mine. Trough level is progressing. The frost and snow have prevented us dressing this week.

HAYAN.—G. Jones, March 1: We have extended the 10 west about 3 fms., which has passed through a good lode, the present and yielding about 1 ton per fm. We have not yet commenced the driving of the 16 east. The stopes over Seton's adit continue much as last reported. The ground in No. 2 stope is a little more favourable for progress, and I have reduced the price accordingly. I was not deceived as to our crushing mill being ready at the time I named, and we put it to work on the day I fixed for doing so, but in consequence of the severe frost our operations have been retarded until this time, but we have now a favourable change, and my utmost ability will be applied to make the best of it for the benefit of the company.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 1: I regret to say that we have had a breakage of one of our water-wheels, which, however, is now in good working order. We sampled on Friday last a parcel of copper ore, computed 27 tons.—West Hawkmoor: Fair progress is being made in the cross-cut south of the shaft towards the south portion of the mine. In the rise in back of the adit level, on No. 3 lode, good progress is being made.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 2: The 110 fm. level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is equally good, worth 501. per fathom, and there is no change at any other point since the report for the general meeting.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, Thos. W. Colcock, J. Borlase, March 1: We finished to-day drawing up the materials at Hitchin's and Wali's shaft, which are looking quite as well as we expected to see. We have not met with a single accident since we commenced in drawing up about 350 fms. of pitwork, &c., in about five weeks. We have commenced to lot the materials, and shall soon be in a position for the sale.

KILMOREY (Holywell).—T. Pierse: The new shaft, when sunk 42 yards deep, filled with water to a depth of 7 ft. it then became necessary to cross-cut from the pulley shaft to tap and draw off this water. We are going on well with this cross-cut, and expect to be under the new shaft in a few days, and sink it to the 50 in a month. It will take three months to get to the 90, where a rib of solid ore was left, for want of air to work this level.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, March 2: The 80 fathom level east and west are producing good saving work, with every promise to improve soon—the price for driving is 61. per fm. The 70 east is poor for the present. We have three pitches in the roof of this level working at 31. 61. and 71. per ton, all in pretty easy ground, and supply a large quantity of stuff; the price for the level is 51. 10s. per fm. The 60 east is opening good tribute ground, in a large lode, producing 151. per fm.; the ground is a little easier, driving at 101. per fm. There is no other change to notice. We expect to sample next week 25 tons of lead ore, of good quality. The drawing is completed for the two shafts, and everything in good working order, and the mine, on the whole, is improving.

MERLYN.—W. Sandoe, March 2: No particular change has taken place in any part of the mine since my report for the meeting of last week. The bargains generally throughout the mine continue to look very cheering, and, as a whole, I think we are looking a shade better. The frost has cleared off, and the dressing is again in full operation.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, March 3: The 60 west from the 80 yard level is extended 9 yards; the ground continues favourable for progress, and congenial for lead.—William's Shaft: The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 40 yard level is small, and at present unproductive, but I anticipate an improvement as we sink deeper. The level on the branch is in promising ground, and producing saving work for lead.

MORRIS SILVER LEAD.—J. Roach, March 4: The cross-cut driving north-west towards the lead lode is much easier for progress than before; and from the change that has taken place, I anticipate intersecting the lode in a few days hence, when we shall be in a position to drive on its course, where, from the lead ore found in the level above, some 30 fathoms west of this point, we expect that excellent bunches of lead will soon be met with.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 3: The lode in the 62 east is 4 ft. wide, produced full 1½ ton of grey ore per fm., and presenting indications of an improving nature; the ground is, however, harder or driving than last month; set to six men, 1½ fm., at 91. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 62 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, iron, and spots of

yellow ore, mixed with occasional patches of bastard limestone, though the latter seems to be wearing out. This end is suspended for the present, in consequence of having to fill up the place of one of the men who left from the eastern end. The stopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1 ton of ore per fm., let to four men, 2 fms., at 41. 10s. per fathom. The stopes in bottom and back of the north part of the lode, in the 32 east, are producing for the whole width of the lode (9 feet) 2 tons of ore per fm., set to four men, 2 fms., cubic measure, at 41. per fm.

NANGILES.—J. Howe, March 1: The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 96 by 16 men, the shaft now 3 fathoms below the 96; the lode for length of shaft (15 feet) is worth 801. per fm. The 96, east of shaft, is not driving; the men are employed in cutting a plat at the 96. The 96 is being driven west by eight men; the lode in the end split, and poor; 7 fms. behind this end we have a rise by four men; the lode for length of rise (9 feet) worth 201. per fm. Bread and Cheese winze is sunk 4 fathoms below the 86; the lode in bottom of which is worth 101. per fm. This lode, though not up to former reports, is very promising, and we have good hope for an improvement in the lode. Our new pitwork is fixed, and working well.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, March 2: The men are engaged in fixing timber at the bottom of the proposed shaft to secure some loose ground, removing the shed from eastern shaft to this, &c., which will be completed this week, when a fair start will be made to sink for the adit level. The lode in the adit east is still large, strong, and productive of lead ore; it is strong and promising lode, and I trust as we approach and enter the higher ground we shall have an improvement.

NANTY.—March 2: The lode in the end of the roadway level, going north of boundary, is still in a disordered state, and is likely to be so for 10 fathoms or upwards, from what we proved in the deep adit. The lode in the rise over this level, 110 fathoms north of boundary, is 5 feet wide, and looks very promising, yielding good stones of ore: this rise is 8 fathoms above the roadway level. The three stopes over this level yield, on cutting a plat at the 96. The 96, east of shaft, is not driving; the men are employed in cutting a plat at the 96. The 96 is being driven west by eight men; the lode in the end split, and poor; 7 fms. behind this end we have a rise by four men; the lode for length of rise (9 feet) worth 201. per fm. Bread and Cheese winze is sunk 4 fathoms below the 86; the lode in bottom of which is worth 101. per fm. This lode, though not up to former reports, is very promising, and we have good hope for an improvement in the lode. Our new pitwork is fixed, and working well.

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we think, to its increased perpendicular from that level. The 40, driving west of Hodge's shaft, has a much better appearance than last week. The north branch, now 6 ft. from the south part, has improved; it is now about 8 in. wide, producing some rich stones of copper ore; the kindly appearance of this part, with the hope of shortly meeting with the junction formed by the north lode, lead us to anticipate a further improvement.

**SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.**—Wm. C. Cock, Feb. 27: The 90 cross-cut north is re-set at 182 per fm.; last price, 201 per fm. The end is letting out a little water, which I take as a sign of being near the lode. The 62 west is re-set at 151 per fathom, being an advance of 30s. on the former price; the lode is small, but the character of the ground about it is good for producing copper ore. I hope we shall soon see this and looking better.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian, Feb. 27: I have set the engine-shaft to complete to the 10 for 90s., and have taken on a staff of men to break drifts and to clear and repair the headit and the western whin-shaft, and in the course of a week I hope everything will be got into good order, so that these men may also be set to work on regular contract.

**SOUTH DARREN.**—J. Boundy, March 1: Our pay and setting being on Saturday last, the following bargains were let:—The ground in the winze below the 60 east, during the past month, has been rather harder for sinking than anticipated, consequently we have about 2 ft. more to sink to communicate with the 70, which, when done, will properly ventilate this part of the mine; set to four men, at 71 per fathom. The 50 to drive west, by four men, at 67 per fathom; the lode is 20 inches wide, consisting of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, with spots of lead and copper ore, and shows signs of improvement. The 40 to drive west, by six men, at 71 per fathom, 3 fms. or reach the winze; the ground at this point is a little harder for exploring, being of a dark kilian, and which is congenial for the production of mineral; for the past week we have met with branches going off in a southerly direction, composed of spar, copper, and sulphur. No other change to notice in this level. To sink a winze below the 30 to meet the 40, by six men, at 81 per fathom; these two points are being pushed on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, and a communication will be effected here as early as possible. The 30 to drive west, by six men, at 51 per fathom; during the past week we have met with another small cross-course, which has disordered the lode, and is at present rather poor for ore; the ground is more favourable for progress. To stop the back of the 30 west from the winze, by six men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 46s. per fathom, and looks promising. To stop the back over the 30, east from the winze, by four men, at 65s. per fathom; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 25s. per fathom. To stop the back over the 30, east of ditto, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 12s. per fathom. The 20 to drive west, by four men, at 61. 10s. per fathom; the lode here is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of good clay-slate, copper, and carbonate of lime, yielding occasionally stones of lead, with an improving appearance. The shallow adit to drive west, by four men, at 57 per fathom; the lode is about 20 inches wide, from which we have in the past week broken some good stones of lead; the lode here carries a good footwall. In consequence of the severe frost during the past week our dressing operations have been quite at a stand-still. The weather is again favourable for dressing, and we are busy preparing another parcel of lead and copper. All the machinery in good working order.

**SOUTH DOLCOATH.**—W. Roberts, March 1: The 70 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. In the 26 east, on the counter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 24 east the lode is small. The 36 and 24 fm. levels west are not yet through the cross-course. The tributaries are raising and dressing their ores, and, according to present prospects, we shall sample more next than was sampled last time.

**SOUTH HERDSFOOT.**—J. Woferton, Feb. 27: We have met with a fine cross-course in sinking the shaft; it is 5 feet wide, underlies about 2 feet in a fathom, and is composed of quartz, peach, lime, mundic, and good stones of copper ore, and altogether it is of a highly encouraging character.

**SOUTH KILMOREY.**—Thos. Pierce, Feb. 1: The trench, south from Butt's sump, is promising well. We have two veins, and nice ore in both, and from present appearances we may expect 45 cwt.s. of lead, worth 151. 10s. per ton. Feb. 23: The mine continues to improve.

**SOUTH PANT-Y-GOF (Lead).**—J. Jones, Feb. 9: The 148 has been extended south 15 yards; the vein is regular, producing lead ore occasionally; the vein is 16 yards wide, composed of soft spar, clay, and lumps of ore; it lets out so much water at the end as to stop working for the present. I have put four men to cross west from the sump to cut Cornel-y-Cae vein. We have sunk the new shaft about 12 yards from surface, and got through the hard ground, and reduced the price to 55s. per yard; this is considered the best piece of untried ground in the district.

**SOUTH WHEAL GREENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 27: Setting Report: The adit level to drive west, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fm.; lode from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, of quartz and prian, yielding a little tin. A cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 31. per fm., where we hope in a few fathoms to cut some other lodes.

**SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.**—March 2: Youmen's Lode: In Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140 fm. level, the lode is 18 inches wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and peach, with stones of ore. The lode in the 140 fathom level west is 15 inches wide, composed of spar and mundic, and letting out more water than usual. The lode in the 130 west is 16 inches wide, yielding full 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 61. or 71. per ton, or, in other words, 201. per fathom. Immediately it is cut through I will inform you of its real value. This lode has been very productive in some of the upper levels, but where cut through in the 80 is poor; it is about 5 feet south of the lode we sunk James's shaft on.

**J. Nicholls, March 1:** Your letter is to hand, and in reply I beg to state that James's shaft is only sunk to the 90, from which point a cross-cut is being driven south, and is now on the south lode, which we value, so far as cut into, at 31 tons per fathom. This lode is fairly proved in the 80, there being scores of fathoms driven on it. Immediately opposite James's shaft it is not driven on, the level being on Taylor's lode; however, at this point it is also fairly proved, there being a cross-cut put through it, and extended several fathoms beyond it. The report was sent to Mr. Wescomb last week, at the British Hotel, and I thought as he was in London one report would suffice.

**J. Nicholls, J. Daw, J. Hall, March 1:** The cross-cut north from the 80 east has not yet intersected the main lode; the ground is easy and congenial for mineral. The lode in the 40 east is at present small and poor. The stopes in the back of the 40 is producing about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 winze has considerably fallen off in value; it is now worth about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is disordered by a slide, and at present unproductive. The rise in the back of this level is producing about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 60 is yielding about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 90 east is at present poor. The stopes in the back of this level is producing about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 90 cross-cut, south from James's shaft, is 12 ft. in the lode about 4 ft., but not yet through it; so far as seen we value it at 31 tons of ore per fathom. The 70, west of James's, is poor. The 80, west of Haynes's, contains some stones of ore, but not enough to value. The cross-cut, south from the 70 west, has not as yet cut any lode. The 60, west of Haynes's, is unproductive. The pitches are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some time past. The machinery is all in good order, and working satisfactorily.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—T. Harvey, March 1: The lode in the 124, north of Clay's engine-shaft, is 12 1/2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and blonde ore, in paying quantity. The lode in the same level, south of No. 1 winze, is 15 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of blonde, with stains of lead ore. Bray's pitch in back of the said level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 3 tons of blonde per fm. The lode in the 110, south of said shaft, is 4 1/2 feet wide, all of which is saving work for blonde. Crossman's pitch in back of the 100, south of Field's shaft, is worth 3 1/2 tons of blonde per fm. Field's pitch in back of the 100, north of Field's shaft, is worth 4 tons of blonde per fm. The lode in the 120, south of boundary, is worth 2 1/2 tons of blonde per fm. The lode in the 110, south of boundary, is worth 2 tons of blonde per fm. The lode in the 100, south of boundary, is worth 2 1/2 tons of blonde per fm. The lode in the 90, south of boundary, is worth 2 1/2 tons of blonde per fm. 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**WHEAL NORRIS.**—W. Buglehole, Feb. 27: The ground in the 52 cross-cut, driving south of Cremorne shaft, is spare for driving; no lode cut yet. There is no change in the ground in Carter's shaft since last report. The lode in the 25, driving east of the above shaft, is split by a horse of granite; there is a rich lead of tin ore, the north part of the horse is 15 in. wide, worth 97. per fathom. The south part of the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 13. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north in this level, is spare for driving. No. 1 slope, in the back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 97. per fathom. No. 2 slope, east of shaft, is worth 51. 10s. per fathom. No. 3 is worth 14. per fathom. The lode in the 25, driving east of the same shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 51. per fathom. No. 1 slope, in back of this level, is worth 51. per fathom. No. 2 is poor at present. No. 3 is worth 77. per fathom. In consequence of the severe frost here all tin dressing operations have been suspended for the last ten days, and the new stamps frozen up; to-day the weather is very mild, and we hope to resume dressing on Monday next.

**WHEAL PAR.**—John Beard, Feb. 29: The sumpmen have cased and divided the shaft from the adit to the 10, and are making good progress in sinking below. The 10, east of this shaft, on the central lode, has been driven home to the cross-course, and a slope set in the back at 20s. per fathom; lode worth 37. per fathom. The slope in back of the 10, on Hosken's lode, is worth 37. per fathom; sloping at 11s. per fathom. The slope in back of this level, on the north part of the central lode, is worth 77. per fathom. Waters' Whim-shaft: The 10, east of this shaft, on Jenken's lode, is worth 51. per fathom. The 10 east, on south lode, is worth 37. per fathom. The slope in back of this level is worth 51. per fathom; sloping at 16s. per fathom. The adit level west, on Jenken's lode, is worth 41. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of tin-stuff, and our stamps are kept fully supplied.

**WHEAL POLLARD.**—W. C. Cook, Feb. 29: The lode in the engine-shaft is improving in appearance, and is now about 2 ft. wide, consisting of iron, pyrite, and a little gossan, altogether of a very promising character, and I have no doubt we shall find it productive at a moderate depth. We are making about our usual progress in sinking.

**WHEAL POLMAR.**—F. Barnett, Jun., March 3: The Quarry lode, in the 30 east, is 6 to 7 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore throughout, and looking very promising for a still further improvement. No alteration of importance in either of the other ends.

**WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.**—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 1: We have commenced driving the 60 end, west of flat-road shaft; the lode is small, but of a promising character. The lode in the 50 west is 15 in. wide, and contains some good ore disseminated through it. In the 40, west of western shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode, and are near the great cross-course.

**WHEAL UNY.**—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Feb. 27: Tin Lode: We have set the 110, west of engine-shaft, to drive by six men, at 71. per fm. We have resumed driving east at the 100, on the north part of the lode, by six men, at 18s. per fathom, worth 20s. per fm. We hope to resume driving the 100, west of engine-shaft, next week. The rise over the 50, east of engine-shaft, under Goodings' shaft, is up 13 fms.; set to six men, at 67. per fm. We hope to bring down the skip-road in Goodings' shaft to the 60 next week. Copper Lode: The 68, west of No. 3 shaft, is driving by four men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. The 58, west of new engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 51. per fm.; the lode is of a more kindly appearance to improve soon. The new engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. below the 58; sinking by six men, at 15. per fathom. We have resumed driving the cross-cut south at the 48, to intersect East Carn Brea new south lode, by four men, at 61. per fm.

**WHEAL VLOW.**—J. Tonkin, Wm. Johns, March 3: At the engine-shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The slopes over the deep adit, east and west of this shaft, are worth about 107. per fm. In the shallow adit, east of Pyre's shaft, on the east lode, we have an improvement; the lode will produce about 5 cwt. of good lead per fm., and when it comes in contact with the cross-course, a few fathoms before the present end, we hope for a further improvement.

**NORTH SHEPHERDS.**—This mine is at present attracting considerable attention. It is situated in the fashionable Chiverton district, adjoins the once celebrated Old Wheal Shepherds and East Wheal Rose, its operations are respectably and efficiently conducted, and the indications which it presents are of an unusually favourable character. So encouraging, indeed, that the manager (Capt. T. Richards), at the general meeting, held a few weeks since, stated "that the lode in North Shepherds was quite as promising as it was in Old Shepherds at the same depth, and that he believed North Shepherds would prove to be one of the richest mines in the district." It is confidently expected that during the present month the lode in the 16 fm. level below adit will be cut rich for silver-lead ore. When it is remembered that the shares in the mine adjoining rose from 107. to 15007. per share, a considerable advance in the market value of the shares in North Shepherds may be safely predicted.

**THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY.**—By a typographical error it was stated in last week's Journal that the debris from old workings of lead by the ancients, on the above company's property, on the Mendip Hills, consisted of some "40,000 cubic yards." As we believe this is the largest mass of debris from old workings known to exist in this or any other country, we give a quotation from the report of Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.G.S., on the point, which we think will be interesting to our readers:—"The area of the grant is about 25 acres, and it is estimated that in the depression of the ground there are in round numbers about 406,560 cubic yards of lead ore, slime, and slags, varying in thickness from a few feet to 40 feet. Allowing 1½ per cubic yard of the slimes in its ordinary state, the total weight of the deposit will be upwards of 600,000 tons."

**THE CWMSTYLOG UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—A company has just been formed, under very favourable auspices, for the purpose of working and extending some extremely valuable mines in Cardiganshire. From the prospectus, which we publish, it will be seen that these mines could scarcely be more favourably situated, surrounded as they are by the following well-known mines, the East Darren, Darren, Bronfod, and Cwmstyg, the veins of the most important of which pass through these sets. The company has the great advantage of taking the mines with the most important works already completed upon them, and with crushing-mills, water-wheels, and pumping-machinery, &c., in full work; whilst ore is being raised and sold in considerable quantity from more than one point. This ore is peculiarly rich in silver, being now worth nearly 187. per ton, and is thus comparatively free from the fluctuations to which ore containing lead only is liable. Of the two mines in operation, one the Cwm Darren, adjoins the celebrated Darren Mine, and is raising rich ore from the same veins. Here adit levels and shafts have been opened, and slopes have now profitably commenced, with the prospect of unusually good results shortly. At the other mine an adit level has been driven into the mountain on a large vein, also producing silver-lead ore, between which and another neighbouring rich vein a large and well-lined shaft has been sunk to the depth of 30 yards, being well drained by a new and powerful water-wheel, which also drives the crusher. A cross-cut from the bottom of this shaft will in a few weeks cut the vein, and as the latter has, in the adit level above, increased greatly in value wherever a winze has been sunk even a few feet, the prospect of great value at the depth now attained appears unusually certain. The undertaking appears thoroughly bona fide. The direction is very respectable, and as the vendors receive for the entire property 3000 shares (of 51. each), and as the preliminary expenses will be confined solely to the actual outlay, there can be little doubt that this company will meet with the success which it appears thoroughly to deserve. We may add that Capt. W. Francis, in his report, says:—"The ore discovered in the present working is very profitable, only requiring to be opened up to make profits of many thousands a year. I have carefully examined the underground workings, and I give this not as an opinion, but as a fact."

**LOCHFYNNE COPPER MINES (Scotland).**—We understand that Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, inspected these promising mines last week, on the part of the directors of the British Copper Company (Limited), and his report is very favourable.

**CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—The Right Hon. Lord Kingsale (the Chairman of the Cork and Kinsale Railway) has joined the board as Chairman. We understand that a great number of applications are being received daily at the bankers from responsible parties, and that no applications will be received after Friday next, the 11th inst., on which day the share list positively closes for both London and the country.

**THE TIN STANDARD.**—Since our last report the price of English tin has not changed, though there were sellers of common tin at less than the quotations. The failure of Messrs. Barker and Co., of Birmingham, has thrown a gloom over the metal of trade generally. The standards of ores have not been officially lowered, but the current rates are quite 3s. per cwt. on the standards below what were paid a fortnight since.—West Briton.

**RAILWAY CALLS.**—The amount falling due in March is considerably below the average, being only 379,887L.—making already called in 1864, 2,181,437L.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

**SIR.**—In reply to numerous enquiries, permit me to state there is no foundation whatever for the statement which appeared in the Journal of last week, that we shall have a *mild, genial spring*. The general character of the spring, summer, and autumn will be, as I have over and over again asserted, *very bad indeed*. Neither do I see any reason to alter one single statement I have previously made in reference to the meteorological character of the year; should, however, any phenomenon occur to alter the order of things, I shall surely know about it first, and will not fail to make it public through the Journal. I admit it is melancholy enough for me to stand alone in this particular branch of science, and to foretell a cold, wet year for a nation with a dense population like England; but Nature will take care of herself: leave man alone in his blind, selfish, ignorant course, he would rob the soil of its rights, pollute the rivers with the elements he receives in shape of food, and carry on his devastations in every direction. In a word, if man were left to himself, he would exhaust the soil, and destroy his own resources for years. The still, small voice of Nature says, "Stop your course, I do not understand your selfish ways; the soil must have its rest, therefore I have ordained these wet cold years at intervals for that purpose, as a matter of protection, not for yourself, but for your preservation. I want you to understand my ways, then we shall go hand in hand together, and you will obtain all the benefit. The chastisement you will get this year will, perhaps, induce you to learn wisdom and understanding."

With regard to the weather, I stated in my last that we should have some snow and rains; well, this has been correct. The winds have gone off in light local gales. For the future, the weather will be changeable, then some frosts, with some winds about the 5th; again, from the 10th to the 15th, also windy. In conclusion, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I refuse to enter into any correspondence whatever as to my discourses. On the other hand, if any party desire to discuss the probable character of the weather for the approaching seasons on their own theories, I must, during such a question, remain a silent observer.

26, Throgmorton-street, March 3. **GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,**  
Author of the "Climate of England."

\* \* \* With this week's Journal is published a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET**, which contains—A Plan of the Cape Cornwall St. Just United Mining District; the Geological Society of London; the London Association of Foremen Engineers; Precipitation of Copper; Lining Iron Tubes; Solid Metal Tubing; Perfection of the Printing Telegraph; Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture; the Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees Districts; the Useful Metals and their Alloys; Our First Iron Shipbuilder; Blasting by Electricity; Improvements in Pumping Machinery (with Engraving); Treating Mineral Oils; Tin-Plates; Treating Ores in Colorado; Reports from Foreign Mines, &c.

\* \* \* With the Journal of Feb. 20 we gave a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET**, which contains—History of Mining Operations in Teesdale; the Actual State of the Works in the Mount Cenis Tunnel, and Description of the Machinery employed; Mining in South Australia; Gold Mining in Victoria; the Marquita Mining Company meeting; War and the Metal Trades; the Grylls Mining District, with Plan; Foreign Mining Reports, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 4, 1864.

COPPER.	£ s. d.		BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected...p. ton	111 0 0	—	Sheets .....	10½d. - 11½d.
Tough cake.....	108 0 0	—	Wire .....	10d. —
Tile .....	108 0 0	—	Tubes .....	11½d. —
Burr Burr .....	110 0 0	—		
Copper wire...p. lb.	0 1 1½	—	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
ditto tubes .....	0 1 2	—	Swedish, in kgs (rolled) 15 10 0	15 10 0 - 11 12 0
Sheathing & bolts.p. ton	115 0 0	—	ditto (hammered) .....	16 0 0 - 18 0 0
Bottoms .....	120 0 0	—	Ditto in faggots .....	17 0 0 - 18 0 0
Old (Exchange) .....	101 0 0	—	English, Spring .....	18 0 0 - 23 0 0
			Boosemer's Engineers Tool 44 0 0	—
			Spindis .....	30 0 0 -
			QUICKSILVER .....	7 0 0 per bottle
IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars Welsh, in London.	15 10 0 9 0 0	—		
Ditto, to arrive .....	9 0 0 —	—		
Nail rods .....	10 10 0 10 0 0	—	SPETERL.	Per Ton.
Stafford, in London	11 0 0 - 11 10 0	—	Foreign .....	23 10 0 —
Bars, ditto .....	11 0 0 - 11 10 0	—	To arrive .....	22 10 0 - 23 0 0
Hoops .....	12 0 0 - 12 10 0	—		
Sheets, single .....	13 0 0 - 13 10 0	—	ZINC.	—
Pig No. 1, in Wales .....	14 0 0 —	—		
Baldined metal, ditto .....	4 0 0 - 5 0 0	—	TIN.	—
Bars, common, ditto .....	7 0 0 - 8 5 0	—	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	11 0 0 - 12 0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees .....	9 0 0 - 10 0	—	IC Ditto 1st quality .....	17 1 0 - 17 1 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales .....	7 0 0 - 8 0 0	—	IC Ditto 2d quality .....	1 9 0 0 - 1 10 0
Ditto, Swed. in London .....	12 0 0 - 13 0 0	—	IC Ditto 2d quality .....	1 15 0 0 - 1 16 0 0
		—	IC Coke .....	1 6 0 0 - 1 7 6 0
		—	IC Ditto .....	1 12 0 0 - 1 13 6 0
		—	Yellow Metal Sheathing .....	p. lb. 9½d. - 10d.
		—	Sheets .....	p. lb. 9½d. - 10d.
		—	Indian Charcoal Pigs .....	7 0 0 - 7 10 0
		—	In London .....	7 0 0 - 7 10 0
		—		
		—	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box per ton.	

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has not shown much sign of improvement under the easier Money Market, and business generally during the week has been dull and inactive, and but few transactions of any importance have occurred. However, it cannot be expected that the metal trade will at once resume its former activity, as it must necessarily take time before this can occur, especially as affairs on the Continent remain still in a very unsatisfactory state, and the proposed conference has not yet been finally settled. It is hoped that the next mail may bring in good orders from India, as the intelligence from thence continues more favourable, and that soon a revival may take place in the Indian trade generally. We trust also that as the spring advances a more prosperous state of affairs may arise in commerce generally, and in which the metal trade may receive its full share.

**COPPER.**—On the 1st inst. the smelters announced a reduction of 57. per ton, making present prices for tough cake, tile, and ingot, 108.; for best selected, 111.; and for sheet and sheathing 115. per ton. This will tend in great measure to strengthen the market, as previously several second-hand parcels were pressing on the market at 37. to 47. under fixed rates, and the present reduction will enable buyers to operate at greater advantage; and should orders come in as expected from India, the market will become much firmer than it has been for some time.

**IRON.**—There is no doubt that orders for manufactured iron are becoming scarce, and, as former contracts are being completed, the want of them is beginning to be felt. The smaller makers, who depend greatly on local buyers, are accepting 5s. to 10s. under the regular prices; and although this is by no means an uncommon thing for them to do, yet a month ago they would not have done so. Buyers are, no doubt, holding back in hopes of a reduction in prices ere long; but at present the leading makers, who have still orders in hand, are firm. The actual export of manufactured iron was very large last year, and America was, and still is, a very large buyer. In Welsh iron the trade is moderately brisk, and makers have a fair amount of orders in hand. Buyers have not given out many specifications of late, but it is expected that an active demand will arise in the spring. Swedish iron is still looking well. Scotch pig-iron has continued to show depression during the week, and prices have still further declined. Early in the week the market stood at 59s. 1d. to 59s. 4d., and 59s. 6d. to 59s. 9d. one month, but soon declined to 59s. cash, 59s. 6d. one month, and 60s. 3d. three months. It then fell to 58s. 4d. cash, and 59s. 9d. three months; and on the following day a slight panic occurred, which caused warrants to decline to 57s. 8d. cash, and 57s. 9d. one month. A slight reaction afterwards occurred, and business was done at 57s. 6d. cash. The last advices from Glasgow are slightly more favourable, as the market opened with a steadier tone, and a fair business was done at 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d. cash, 58s. one month, and 58s. 9d. to 59s. 10d. three months, closing, buyers, 57s. 9d. cash, and 59s. three months.

**LEAD.**—The market is rather more quiet; prices, 21L. to 21. 10s. to 22L. 5s. per cwt.

**TIN.**—Business in this metal continues very limited; prices of Straits may be quoted at 116. to 117. cash, and 117. 10s. to 118. 10s. full prompt; Banca, 117. to 119. The stock of foreign in London is 2507 tons, against 2489 tons same time last year. The advices from Amsterdam state that a decline had occurred in the price of Banca there, which may be quoted at 69½ fls., at which 500 slabs had been sold in Rotterdam. The stock in the hands of the Trading Society for their next annual sale is 88,460 slabs, against 86,234 slabs same time last year.

**SPETERL.**—The market continues firm, and transactions have taken

to 14; Wheal Seton, 17½ to 18½; Wheal Trelawny, 21 to 22; Wheal Unity, 7s. to 9s.; Wheal Uny, 6d. to 6s.

Wheal Crebor shares have been very firm, and largely dealt in at 50s. to 51s., until late on Friday afternoon, when a report was circulated on the market that the lode in the 84 had failed, and shares were knocked down to 47s. 6d., 50s. Nothing, however, is known at the office, even of the lode having been taken down, though the agent has orders to telegraph every change at once; and, therefore, the report is not generally credited. Bryntail, 2½ to 3s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 264l. 6s. 6d., and a call of 3s. per share was made. The agent states that three months ago the mine was poor, whereas at the present time, from the ore ground already driven through, it is worth several thousand pounds.

The Vigra and Clogau Mining Company have received the following Gold at the office for the week ending Feb. 27:—194 ozs. 4 dwts. 15 grs.; from 10 cwt. 1 qr. of quartz.

The Welsh Gold Mining Company have received the following Gold at the office this week:—14 ozs. 7 dwts.; from 300 lbs. of quartz.

On the Stock Exchange the market for Mining Shares has continued buoyant during the week, with large transactions. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 13½, 14, 13; East Cardon, 32½, 33, 31½, 31, 33; Great Wheal Vor (Heston), 27½, 28½, 36½, 36½, 37, 35½, 35; Grenville, 5½, 6, 6½; Nanglais, 35, 34, 34½; West Chiverton, 8½; Cambrian Consolidated (Gold), 4, 4½; East Carn Brea, 6½; North Wheal Bassett, 2; East Bassett, 6½; Prosper United, 6½; Wheal Ludecott, 2½; West Cardon, 22, 21½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½, 1½; Yudanamutana of South Australia, 2½, 2½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre Copper, 3½, 3½, 35, 33½; Fortuna, 3½, 4, 3½; Montes Aureo Brazilian Gold, 2½; Panuncillo Copper, 2½; United Mexican, 6½, 6½; Alamillos, 4, 4½; Capo Copper, 10½, 10½; Linares, 7; Marquita, 4, 4½; St. John del Rey, 5½, 50, 50½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 4; East del Rey, 4; Pontigbaud Silver-Lead, 7.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. has made no perceptible difference in the market price of our mines, nor was there any consequent increase of activity in dealings in these securities particularly observable, which best proves the solidity of the same. Since we published our opinion that the recent rise of the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland to 24½, could scarcely be expected to continue to a still higher figure for the present, they have continued the favourites, but have occasionally been done as low as 23½. 5s. (7d. paid), and were in great request at prices fluctuating between that amount and 23½. 17s. 6d., the previous highest price of 24½, having been realised only on one occasion, both for cash and for account. They are now procurable at 23½. 17s. 6d., and readily taken at 23½. 15s. Caryfort shares, which but a fortnight ago were rather dull at 14s., have improved to 19s. 6d., and would soon go to par (25s.), if a little more determination were shown to fully develop this interesting mining property. Connoree Mines are progressing fairly, but slowly, therefore the demand for these shares is not very active, and the price not over 19s. 6d. Any fresh discovery, any slight improvement in the mine, would soon produce a rise of 20 or 25 per cent. on the present market value. Wicklow Copper shares are in steady request, at 12½. 15s. (2½. 10s. paid). A small parcel of shares changed hands, however, at 12½. 10s., but holders are firm at that. The shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland were for many days on sale at par, or 4½. Business has just been done at 4½. 5s., or an improvement of 5s., sellers predominating. For the shares of the Capo Copper Mining Company (6d. paid) the quotation of 2½. 15s. premium, or of 8½. 15s. per share, was effected, and some enquiries were made for them to-day.

The Cape Cornwall St. Just Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company has issued its prospectus, which we publish *in extenso* in another column, and in the Supplement with this day's Journal an illustrated sketch of mining in the district in which the mines are situated. Three-fourths of the shares have already been subscribed for, and the subscription list for the remaining 2000 shares will be closed on Friday next. Dividends to the extent of upwards of 300,000l. have been returned by half-a-dozen mines in the immediate vicinity, and at the Cape Cornwall Mines operations will be at once commenced. It is observed that the property possesses, beyond doubt, qualifications for success rarely, if ever, met with. Not only is there an immense field for tin mining, which alone gives great profits, but there will shortly be opened up a run of copper ground, which presents all the identical features that exist in its rich neighbour, Botallack, and inducing the conviction that it will open up a similarly splendid property. Capts. John Carthew, Ralph Goldsworthy, W. Williams, and James Thomas, report very favourably upon the prospects of the undertaking. Their reports will be found appended to the prospectus. The company's capital has been fixed at 20,000l., in shares of 2½. 10s. each; and the purchase-money at 2500l. cash, and 2500 paid-up shares. The dues are very moderate, 1-24th for tin, 1-20th for copper; and several of the executive are well connected with mining enterprise in the district.

The Cwmsymlog United Silver-Lead Mines Company, with a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 5½. each, has issued its prospectus; the company has been formed for purchasing the works, plant, and machinery on the mines of the same name, which are in full operation. The property is to be transferred to the company for 3000 shares; or, if the directors deem it desirable, 1000l. is to be paid in cash, so that, as it is mentioned in the prospectus, the present owners may surrender mines in active and successful work for the sake of a more energetic and speedy development of the entire property. The mines, which contain the lodes of Darren and East Darren, have been very favourably reported upon by Captains Matthew Francis and Andrew Williams. The prospectus in detail will be found in another column.

The Cleveland Iron Company, with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 5½. each, has been formed for winning and working the iron ore beneath the Skelderskew and Fowle Green estates, in the Cleveland district. The Cleveland district has rapidly increased in commercial greatness, and now enjoys an almost unparalleled celebrity amongst the iron-producing districts of the country. In the yearly retrospect for 1863 our correspondent gave a list, which showed that 105 blast-furnaces were already built, and 29 others in course of construction. He remarked, moreover, that it was a wonder, not that the number of firms were on the increase, but that the increase was not more rapid, orders being forced upon the manufacturers, and the repeated advances in price seeming in no wise to check them. The property comprises about 220 acres, held for 99 years, at 300l. per annum rent, merging into a royalty of 4½. per ton of 22½ cwt., and possesses unusual facilities for railway and water carriage. The directors have made a provisional purchase of the property for 10,000l., which is considered to be very moderate, and it is stated that one-third of the capital has already been subscribed.

The Glamorgan Iron Ore Company have given notice that they have decided to proceed to allot the shares on Tuesday. It appears that it has been ascertained, since the issue of the prospectus, that a market for the ore can be found in Birmingham and Staffordshire, at prices which will give a profit equal to double the previous estimate. It is stated that the purchase-money has been considerably reduced, and that operations will be commenced immediately. The enterprise possesses the important advantage that there is an abundant supply of coal on the spot, should the company decide to smelt the ore themselves. Peat also exists on the estate in large quantities, so that the manufacture of charcoal iron can be very profitably carried on. It is considered that, inasmuch as there is railway communication to all the principal markets, whilst the reduction of the purchase-money will render necessary a much smaller capital than was anticipated, the prospects of the undertaking are materially improved.

The United Merthyr Collieries Company, with a capital of 120,000l., in shares of 20½. each, has been formed for the purpose of working two well-known colliery properties in South Wales—the Forchaman and Cwm Neol, Aberaman, Bedwyn, Tirlathay, Pwllfa, &c., which for many years have supplied the English and foreign Governments, and the great steam navigation companies, with the coal of the celebrated Upper Four-feet seam of the Abergavenny Valley. The properties to be purchased by the company belong to the proprietors of two of the principal producing collieries, adjoining each other, in South Wales. A special value is given to the united properties, beyond the acreage and plant, by the fact that over 400 acres of coal, hitherto inaccessible from the respective pits, are at once brought into profitable working, without any additional outlay. The present daily output of coal from the two collieries is about 500 tons, and it is anticipated that a minimum yield of 800 tons per day will be almost

immediately attained. Both collieries are supplied with abundant plant and engine-power. The cost to the company of the leases, pits, plant, buildings, machinery, and colliery effects complete, will be 97,600l., of which 42,600l. is to be in paid-up shares, 25,000l. in mortgages, and the balance in cash by instalments. The two properties comprise nearly 1200 acres, under which the principal seams of coal lie, including the Upper Four-feet, the Six-feet, and the Nine-feet, and several other good workable seams. The ventilation of the mines is excellent, and they are remarkably free from water.

The applications for the shares of the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company (Limited) have been very numerous, and the list will be closed in a few days. Capt. W. Goyen, who has had considerable experience in foreign mining, and for years rendered important service at the St. John del Rey Mines, is arranging the necessary preliminaries, and expresses the utmost confidence in the permanent success of the enterprise. Captain Goyen's reports, which appear to be bare statements of fact, will be found in another column.

The Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Dry Dock Company, with a capital of 500,000l., in shares of 100l. each, has been formed for purchasing and extending the well-known and successful business carried on by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. The property consists of 20 acres of freehold at Blackwall, with the Phoenix Ironworks adjoining, which enables the company to manufacture their own armour-plates, as well as all other forgings, castings, and other iron-works required. The property is to be transferred from the old company to the new for 150,000l. in paid-up shares, and 125,000l. in debentures, the old directors retaining their seats and interest, and the management remaining unchanged. It is intended to purchase 8 acres of land, which the company have the option to purchase, to construct two graving docks. Contracts to the extent of 1,250,000l. will be handed over to the company, all concluded on terms which must leave a profit. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The prices of shares in the several new companies in which our readers are more immediately interested have been well maintained. The Gelli-vara Company, to which we have already referred as promoted by the London Financial Association, have reached 1½ to 2 prem.; Thames Ironworks, 2½ to 3 prem.; Glamorgan Iron Ore, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 4 to 1 prem.; English, Irish, and Foreign Rolling Stock, ½ to 1½ prem.

We are informed that "the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have acquainted their supervisor, at Holywell, that the sales of lead ore by ticket at that place, when effected in the manner described by the supervisor to the Commissioners, are sales by auction, and, as such, should be conducted by a licensed auctioneer, and this decision applies to all sales of a similar character." Such being the fact, it is of the utmost importance that the precise mode in which the Holywell sales are conducted should be publicly explained, in order that the suggestions for the removal of the irregularity which converts that which should be a sale by tender into a sale by auction may be removed.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2904 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,702. 6s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 129. 2s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5½. 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 191 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper. Feb. 4. 3384 £136 3 0 6½ 28 1 0 93 11 6  
" 2564 134 6 0 6½ 16 6 0 91 2 0  
" 4664 137 1 0 5½ 7 6 0 90 15 0  
" 3374 132 11 0 6 5 3 6 86 10 0  
Mar. 3. 2904 129 2 0 6½ 15 0 0 87 6 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 7s., and in the price per ton of ore nearly 9s. 6d.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Feb. 29, the accounts showed the profit for Dec. and Jan. to be 1222l. 0s. 10d. A dividend of 900l. (7s. 10s. per share) was declared, carrying on 329, 11s. 1d.

At the Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months ending December showed a credit balance of 554l. 8s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 2177. 11s. A dividend of 256l. (10s. per share) was declared, and 298l. 8s. 8d., carried to the credit of next account. Capts. W. Gile and T. Bray reported that they had 11 tutuor bargains, employing 38 men and 28 boys; and 18 tribute pitches, employing 48 men and 5 boys. The amount realised at their last two sales of tin ore, for which credit was not given in the accounts, is 1491. 2s. 6d.

At Boscaswell Mines meeting, on Feb. 24, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 552l. 14s. A dividend of 312l. (5s. per share) was declared, and 240l. 14s. carried to the credit of next account. Capts. W. Noy and J. Guy reported that the various operations towards the effectual development of these mines were progressing very favourably.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for the two months showed a profit of 753l. Details will be found in another column.

At Wheal Rose meeting, on Feb. 29, the accounts showed a debit balance of 576l. 2s. 9d. Capts. Tremayne and Waters say that—"On the whole, we have reason to congratulate ourselves, seeing that our returns have uniformly increased from the commencement, and the next sampling will exceed that of any former one; at the same time, our reserves underground have also increased. We have sold copper ore, which realises 1614l. 2s. 6d., which will come to credit at the next account."

At Cwmbren Mining Company general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Wainman in the chair), the accounts having been read and passed, it was resolved that "the capital of the company be increased by the sum of 5400l. by the creation of 1800 new shares of 5½. each, and that such shares be entitled to a preferential dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, such preferential shares to be offered in the first instance at par, *pro rata*, to such of the present shareholders as shall within 14 days from this date signify their intention of accepting the same."

At Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the six months ending Dec. showed a credit balance of 72l. 19s. Capts. Richards and Carthew reported that the tutuor bargains at present were not rich, but the 40 fm. level, which was left off in that end, and they look forward to a richer lode as they approach that spot.

At the Gurlyn Mine meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1168l. 18s. 9d.—to pay which 914d. per share was called. Mr. Jehu Hitchens was appointed London agent, at a salary of 21s. per month.

At West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 271. 8s. 11d. The arrears of calls amount to 72l. A call of 31 per share was made. Captain W. Richards estimates that to continue the operations with the same number of hands during the enacting quarter the cost will be 260l. per month. The six-machine and other machinery continue to work well.

At the Morris Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. W. Burris in the chair), the accounts to the end of December showed a credit balance of 662. 17s. 7d.

At the Criccieth slate Company (extraordinary general) meeting, on Wednesday (Gen. M. Mason in the chair), Mr. Valance said he had carefully perused the various reports, as well as the original prospectus, and he thought every shareholder would agree with him as to the propriety of winding-up the company. His advice would be that steps should be at once taken to wind-up the company in the most inexpensive manner possible. He could not help remarking that the report which had been made for the directors by Mr. E. Hopkins should have appeared in the *Comic News*. It did not commit Mr. Hopkins to anything; in fact, he could have said as much had he referred to the middle of Bishopsgate-street. The report stated that the property contained no slate, and all that is wanted "is a more solid slate rock, from which slates and slabs can be made." He concluded by moving that it is expedient the affairs of the company should be wound-up voluntarily, and that the directors be requested to call a special meeting at the earliest possible period for that purpose. Mr. Melhando (a director) seconded the proposition, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

At the East Kongsherg Native Silver Company of Norway meeting, on Monday (Mr. Lysack in the chair), a resolution was passed to liquidate the present with the view of forming a new company. The existing shareholders are to have the option of holding their proportionate interest in the new company.

At the New Mansfield Copper and Silver Mine meeting, on Monday (Hon. Mr. Browne in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details will be found in another column.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MARCH 3.—The market has been moderately active for Granville, Chiverton Moor, and Chiverton Valley shares at improved prices. East Cardon shares are quiet, though any relapse in price would bring in "buyers."—EDWARD BREWIS.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 93 fresh ships caused a dull market for household coal, and Friday's prices were barely supported. Hartley's and manufacturers' remained steady at last week's currency. Best house coal, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.—On Wednesday, 25 ships arrived. There was increased competition in the market for household coal, and prices gave way from 3d. to 6d. per ton. Hartley's firm, at slightly higher prices; manufacturers' without alteration.—On Friday, 16 arrivals. The tone of the market was quiet at last week's prices for all descriptions of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; Edens Main, 16s.; Harton Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; South Kellog Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 15s.: 16 cargoes unsold; 115 ships at sea.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in Feb. was 74,951 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 51,949 tons, showing a increase last month of 23,002 tons. The exports coastwise during Feb. were 10,498 tons; same month last year, 7168

tons—increase last month, 3330 tons. Total exports coastwise from Jan. to Feb., 18,214 tons; same period last year, 12,583 tons—increase this year, 5631 tons.

The exports of copper from Chili continue to fall off, as shown by the following:—From Atacama district: Exports for September, 1862, 38,841 quintals; ditto, 1863, 19,280 quintals; decrease, 19,561 quintals. From Coquimbo district: Exports for August and September, 1862, 47,925 quintals; ditto, 1863, 16,734 quintals; decrease, 30,491 quintals. (A quintal is 112 lbs.)

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**WANTED,** a PART OF a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, double cylinder, each 11 in. diameter, stroke 2 ft. or thereabouts, together with drum for winding, cog and pinion wheels, or crank for pumping. The whole complete, and in good order.—Address, with full particulars, to Mr. Joseph Henderson, mining engineer, Anchencarn, near Castle Douglas, Scotland.

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## THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In the Parish of ST. JUST, near PENZANCE, in the County of CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £20,000, in 8000 shares of £2 10s. each; deposit on application, 5s., and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord KINGSLEY, Arthur's Club, St. James's, London; Chairman of the Cork and Kinsale Railway.

PRYCE ATHAWES MAJOR, Barrister-at-law, 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS, 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street; Directors of the St. Just London.

JOHN WARD, Esq., 56, Bartholomew Close, London.

MICHAEL HOLMAN, Esq., St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall.

GEORGE EUSTICE, Esq., Clifton House, Hayle, Cornwall.

JOHN MAXWELL, Esq., Penrose-terrace, Penzance, Cornwall.

BANKERS.

Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

Batten, Carne, and Marrack, Penzance, and St. Just, Cornwall.

CONSULTING AGENT—Capt. John Cartew.

PURSER—Frederick Holman, Esq., St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, Lombard-street, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, 18, George-street, Mansion House, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Cartew.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 12, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

This company is formed for purchasing the lease of, and effectually working, a most valuable and extensive mining property, known as Cape Cornwall, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance—a district celebrated for the immense returns it has made, and the profitable results which have been derived from judicious mining operations. The undermentioned dividend and progressive mines are immediately contiguous to the property now under notice, and are evidence of the wealth of this district.

Mines at St. Just	Shares	Amt. paid per share.	Original outlay.	Div. already paid per share.	Total amnt. of dividends.	Present Mkt. val.
Levant Mine	160	£2 10 0	£1091 0 0	£174,660 0 0	£16,000 <sup>4</sup>	
Botallack Mine	915	15 0	18,250 0 0	469 15 0	93,050 0 0	50,000 <sup>4</sup>
Wheal Owles	80	70 0	5,500 0 0	328 3 0	26,252 0 0	26,000 <sup>4</sup>
Boscan Mine	240	20 10	4,220 0 0	36 10 0	8,769 0 0	14,000 <sup>4</sup>
Spears Moor	280	31 17	7,168 0 0	9 15 0	2,739 0 0	12,650 <sup>4</sup>
Boscaswell Downs	1248	6 15 0	8,424 0 0	10 0 0	624 0 0	14,000 <sup>4</sup>
			44,762 0 0		£306,876 0 0	£133,050

\* Decomposed granite, slate, and greenstone.

† Granite.

The above mines, on an expenditure of £14,762, have already returned £306,876 in profits, and command a present market value of £133,050.

It may also be mentioned that the Botallack Mine has returned to the shareholders in former workings upwards of £250,000; Boscaswell Downs Mine, £10,000; Wheal Canning, £25,000; Boscan, £15,000; and Spears Consols, upon an outlay of £128, more than £10,000: making a total of £340,000 paid back in dividends to the shareholders from five mines alone.

## PROGRESSIVE MINES AT ST. JUST.

Names of mines working.	Shares.	Outlay.	Market value.
Pendene Consols	5000	£19,250 0 0	£35,000 0 0
Balleswidden Mine	1624	19,082 0 0	19,488 0 0
Bosorn	169	1,040 0 0	1,680 0 0
St. Just United	8000	16,000 0 0	28,000 0 0
St. Just Consols	6000	3,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Total	58,372 0 0	£90,168 0 0	

\* Decomposed granite, slate, and greenstone. † Decomposed granite.

The value and importance of this property will be at once manifest upon consideration. It occupies a geological position which cannot be surpassed in the country. It is in beautiful and most congenial strata, producing tin in the granite, and copper in the killas or clay-slate, and being precisely of the same character as the far-famed Botallack, Levant, and other celebrated mines in this district. The Cape Cornwall Mine exists under such geological parallels that it is impossible it can fail, under good management, to become highly remunerative to the shareholders, indeed, reference to the reports herewith submitted will uncontestedly prove that large profits will result from the spirited development of the mine.

This property possesses, beyond doubt, qualifications for success rarely, if ever, met with. Not only is there an immense field for tin mining, which alone gives great profits, but there will shortly be opened up a run of copper ground, which presents all the identical features that exist in its rich neighbour, Botallack, and inducing the conviction that it will open up a similarly splendid property.

It will be seen on reference to the surface plan that the many valuable lodes which form a junction near the engine-shaft will be easily intersected by a cross-cut, and afterwards by driving on the course of the lodes great quantities of rich ore ground will be laid open. The fact of these lodes being proved in the St. Just United Mines adjoining to be highly remunerative, and greatly improving in value in depth, is certain evidence of the immense mineral wealth which exists in the Cape.

Capt. Goldsworthy states that lodes of the same bearing and character have yielded immense riches in the neighbouring mines, and that he does not see why this property should not rank with Botallack, Levant, and the other important mines of the district. Capt. Wm. Williams, of St. Just Consols, remarks that the lodes of the St. Just United Mine, which run into this property, form an important junction to the west of the engine-shaft, that the rich copper lode in St. Just United is improving in value in going into the Cape Cornwall Mine, and that a very valuable tin lode has been extensively opened up, on which a great many tributaries can be employed to great advantage as soon as the water is pumped out of the engine-shaft. He concludes by observing that, looking at the work already done, at a cost of some thousands of pounds, and the vast quantity of tin ground already laid open, he believes that the Cape Cornwall Mine presents advantages and assurances of success nowhere else to be met with in the country, while Capt. Cartew, of the St. Just United Mines, in a careful report on the set, states that on the mine being drained good profits will ensue, and that no less than 10,000 fms. of ore ground will be available immediately the mine is in fork, which will be worked away on highly profitable tributaries. He also says that this mine is likely to rival the great Botallack and Levant Mines, possessing as it does the rich lodes of St. Just United, and one of which is worth for the tin and copper no less than £30 a fathom. He further observes, in conclusion, that this mine is decidedly the best tin and copper sett in Cornwall, and that it will be self-supporting almost immediately, and soon rank high as a good dividend mine. This statement, from so thoroughly practical an authority, is conclusive proof of the value of the Cape Cornwall Mine, and the directors have much pleasure in stating that they have secured the services of Capt. Cartew, to personally superintend the working and development of this truly magnificent property.

The directors from their personal acquaintance with this property, as well as a thorough reliance on the reports sent in by the practical mining engineers who have carefully inspected the mine, have every confidence in bringing this investment before the public as one of the greatest promise. They have no hesitation in stating that the property possessing so many excellent features cannot be found in Cornwall—whether looking at its proved mineral wealth, its large extent of ore ground, or its prospects of very great returns. They have decided to lose no time in commencing active operations. An engine will at once erected, and stamps and dressing-floors, on the admirable and economical system adopted by Capt. Cartew at the St. Just United and St. Just Consols Mines, will be laid down on a scale commensurate with the requirements, and all the modern and most skillful appliances will be made available for the efficient and economical working of the mine.

The capital of the company is £20,000, in 8000 shares of £2 10s. each. Deposit £s. on application and 10s. on allotment. There are no special Articles of Association, Table A of the Companies Act, 1862, having been adopted in its entirety, except clause 37, which has been modified so as to ensure the attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to enable business to be transacted at the meetings of the company. No shareholder, under any circumstances, can be made responsible for a greater amount than that of the shares to which he subscribes.

The vendors have agreed to transfer to the company their entire interest in this property for the sum of £2500 and 2500 fully paid-up shares, which embraces the lease of the property for 21 years on the usual conditions, as well as the benefit of the work already done, amounting to several thousand pounds, thus effecting an immense saving in time and expense. The dues have been fixed at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th for tin and 1-20th for copper.

A surface plan of the mine, section of the workings, and sketch of the Cape, are enclosed herewith; copies of the reports are also annexed, and the careful perusal of the same is requested.

Prospects, plans, and forms of application for the remaining shares can be obtained on application to the secretary, Mr. THOMAS CARTHEW, who will also be happy to afford every information respecting this valuable property.

Some fine specimens of ores from the lodes can be seen at the offices of the company, 12, Bucklersbury, London.

## REPORTS.

Report of Captain JOHN CARTHEW, formerly principal officer of the Bolivar Mining Association, Venezuela, South America; managing agent of Balleswidden, Parkenowth, Pendene Consols, Boscan, Spears Consols, Carnforth, and now St. Just United, and St. Just Consols Mining Companies:—

St. Just, August 5, 1863.—In compliance with your request, I send you my report of the Cape Cornwall Consolidated Tin and Copper Mines. These mines are situated in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, about 5½ miles north of the Land's End, and 7½ west of Penzance, Cornwall. The land portion of the set includes the whole of the promontory known as Cape Cornwall, about 250 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, and as far under the sea as may be hereafter explored. Immediately to the east and south is the highly productive mine St. Just United, the lodes of which are passing into the Cape set, and forming various junctions at no great distance west of the engine-shaft. The engine-shaft is sunk about 100 fathoms below the sea level on one of the lodes, and several levels extended thereto (see section); this lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and of great promise, being mixed with tin and copper ores. On the mine being drained this lode will yield good profits, tin at present being double the price it was when these explorations were made. I have no doubt from what I saw of the lode 18 years ago that there is a good run of the ground east and west of engine-shaft 200 fms. long, and 50 fms. high, making 10,000 fms. of tribute ground available for working immediately the water is being pumped out. The set is in killas, precisely of the same nature as those celebrated and highly productive mines immediately to the north—Botallack and Levant, and from the nature of the lode near the bottom the Cape is likely to be more productive for copper than the above mines, from the fact that this mine has a great many of the highly-productive lodes of St. Just United parallel with and close to the lode already opened up. The sinking of the shaft and the drivages on the lode cost the late company a large sum of money, which is saved to the new company, besides the time necessary for such development. On taking the run of the various lodes, I find that by a comparatively short cross-cut from the engine-shaft several champion lodes will be intersected, one of which in St. Just United, and close upon your boundary, is worth at present for tin and copper not less than 80/- per fm., and this too at 30 fathoms nearer the surface than the present bottom of your mine. Looking at your facilities for a rapid development of the lodes, the many thousands of fathoms of tribute ground already laid open, the nature of the strata, and the highly productive nature of the lodes in the mine adjoining, I have no hesitation in stating that Cape Cornwall is by far the best tin and copper sett in Cornwall, and that a judicious management cannot fail to make this mine self-supporting almost immediately. I, therefore, recommend you to erect a 30-in. pumping-engine, and attach stamps thereto, pump the water out, and extend cross-cuts south to cut the lodes as above described, and Cape Cornwall Consolidated Tin and Copper Mines will soon rank high as a good dividend mine. JOHN CARTHEW.

Report of Captain RALPH P. GOLDSWORTHY, formerly agent of the Levant, Bosswidden and Wheal Castle Mines:—

Carrarack, Greenmap, Cornwall, July 29, 1863.—I suppose you intend to put an en-

gine on the old engine-shaft. With a moderate outlay this mine is likely to prove highly remunerative. I do not see why it should not rank with Botallack, Levant, and the other important mines in the district. The strata are all that can be desired—in fact, similar to the mines I have mentioned, and the lodes are of a highly promising character. The rich bunch of copper ore in the last working is evidently dipping westward, which is frequently the case in the neighbourhood. You are aware that to the west of the engine-shaft is a large and very promising lode, which from its bearing may very properly be called a caunter; by driving the levels in that direction a short distance this lode will be reached, and will form a junction or intersection with the engine-shaft lode. This is a point of great importance, particularly so as the dip of ore is in the same direction, and when reached very favourable results may be reasonably expected. Lodes of the same bearing and character have yielded immense riches in the neighbouring mines. I think you have made a good choice in this piece of ground, or set, and I have no doubt if prosecuted with spirit and economy a lasting and profitable mine will be opened up.

RALPH P. GOLDSWORTHY.

Report of Captain W.M. WILLIAMS, of the St. Just Consols Mine:—

St. Just, Aug. 6, 1863.—I have great pleasure in forwarding my report of the above mine, and beg to congratulate you on your success in obtaining a lease of this very valuable property. It is situated in a very highly mineralised channel of ground, precisely in character to that of the most celebrated mines in the district—viz., Botallack and the Levant Mines. Its geological position is also similar to those highly productive mines, being in supereruous killas or schist, overlying the rich tin-producing granite of the district. This set rejoins the recently opened up and highly productive mine called St. Just United, all the lodes of which are running into this property, and forming very important junctions a little to the west of the engine-shaft. One of these lodes in St. Just United is extended on in the killas close upon your boundary, and is estimated to be worth for tin and copper 80/- per fathom, and increasing in value as the level is being extended towards your mine. An engine-shaft has already been sunk 100 fms., and a very important tin-lode extensively opened up, and immediately you pump the water out you can employ a great many tributaries to great advantage. At the time the shaft was sunk and those explorations were made, tin was selling at £36 per ton, but at present the same tin would fetch at least £76 per ton. The sinking of the shaft and levels driven on the lode cost the late company several thousand pounds. This, coupled with the vast quantities of tin ground laid open, make the Cape a very valuable property, independent of the copper lodes. By simply crossing-cut from the present workings the whole of the St. Just United lodes will be reached, including the rich copper lode referred to above; and the fact that the Cape is 39 fathoms deeper than the adjoining mine, and the lodes to be reached so inexpensively, I consider this mine presenting advantages and assurances of success nowhere else to be met with in this county. I have already considered you very fortunate in securing St. Just Consols, but in securing the Cape you have acquired by far the best tin and copper sett in Cornwall.

W.M. WILLIAMS.

Report from Captain JAMES THOMAS, formerly agent for Bosorn, Wheal Augusta, East Balleswidden, and now of the North Levant Tin Mine:—

North Levant Mine, St. Just, Sept. 17, 1863.—By your request, I send you my report of the Cape Cornwall Mine, which is situated at St. Just, near Penzance, one of the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall. This mine is bounded on the east by the St. Just United Mines, north-east by Balleswidden and Wheal Castle Mine, south by Botallack and Levant Mines, and south by the sea. It is situated in beautiful state of ground, quite congenial for mineral, taking the lead of all the St. Just United lodes, which are trending west, and in the same run of productive ground as the Botallack and Levant Mines, where they made their great dividends for many years, and are still continuing.

I consider this mine more than an ordinary speculation, and one in which I feel confidence in recommending to any mining speculators. The work which has been already done on the mine will also be of great service to you, it having cost many thousand pounds, and with the new company will reap the benefit of.

JAMES THOMAS.

THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In consequence of the large number of shares applied for in this company, the directors have decided to close the list forthwith, notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be POSITIVELY CLOSED ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.

Applications for the remaining shares must, therefore, be sent in on or before that date.

By order of the Board, THOS. CARTHEW, Sec.

12, Bucklersbury, London.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CAVE, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

RICHARD WOODLEY BURROWS, Esq., Twickenham.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Cork and Youghal Railway, and of the London and Hamburg Banking Company.

Capt. CORNER, Director of East Great Work Mining Company.

JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., Lawrie Park, Sydenham.

GEORGE HENRY MONEY, Esq., 9, Berkeley-street, and Carlton Club.

JOHN SLATER PRATT, Esq., Oakland House, Stokesley, Cleveland.

SIMEON PICKARD WEBSTER, Esq., Kirkstall Hall, Leeds.

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**MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., &c., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,**

3, GLOUCESTER TERRACE, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON, W.

Reports after inspection on any class of mines, quarries, or collieries in any part of the world. Promotion of companies undertaken, whether for foreign or home mines, quarries, or collieries.

Spanish, Mexican, or South American mines are considered by Mr. CLEMENT as first-rate properties for investment, Norwegian silver and copper mines as second to none.

**Notices to Correspondents.**

\* \* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**PATENT BITUMINISED PIPE COMPANY.**—About two years since this company advertised their goods in the Journal. I then obtained from them a sample of their pipes, and also a list of prices, &c. On applying now to the address which then found them, I have not had any reply. I, therefore, conclude that they have either removed, or ceased to manufacture the article. May I enquire through the Journal whether any of your readers can give me any information on the matter?—B. SNELL.

Sir.—Will any of your readers oblige by communicating an easy and practical formula for calculating the horse-power of an ordinary Cornish pumping-engine, worked exclusively?—G.

**GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD** (Colcharton).—I have often asked brokers about shares in this mine, and the answer invariably is—“The dealers will not make a price for them.” How, then, does it happen that in the Journal the fully paid up shares (21. 10s.) are quoted at 51. ? I believe, Sir, that the dealers want to get a few hundred shares into their hands, and then we should soon see that a price was made, and a pretty good one too. Why, the last report is that the mine is quite answering the expectations formed of it at first. It is near Devon Great Consols, and the excitement the discovery of a large produce proves that the shareholders may safely await the development of their property. My advice to those who hold shares is by no means to part with any for the next six months. The shares are well held, and I believe we have a first-rate guarantee that the accounts will be thoroughly investigated, and nothing allowed to pass without every examination, in the fact that Mr. Luckes, the manager of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, at Ross, Hereford, and Coleford, is the auditor.—ONE WHO KNOWS THE MINE.

**ROYAL COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SAN FERNANDO.**—In your report of the meeting of this company in last week's Journal one point has been omitted, which I beg you will be so kind as to mention:—“That Mr. Sharp stated that the moment Mr. Arrieta should withdraw his action against the company, he was ready to hand each shareholder a cheque for whatever amount each was entitled to.”—J. J. DE ARRIBETA.

**THE GRYLLS DISTRICT.**—In the Journal of Feb. 20, Mr. Cooke plainly intimates that I was the writer of a letter signed “Fair Play,” which touched upon the Wheal Grylls district. I once wrote him, assuring him that I was not the writer of the letter, and knew nothing about it, and asked him to correct the error he had fallen into. I do not, however, find any notice of your paper to that effect. I am, therefore, compelled, in justice to myself, to ask you to give publicity to my total denial of the authorship of the letter signed “Fair Play.”—WILLIAM PAINTER, Penzance, Camborne. [Mr. Cooke's usual remarks were unavoidably omitted last week.]

**MINE MANAGEMENT.**—I am a careful peruser of the Journal, and one who desires to see mining carried out in a legitimate manner. I am persuaded that capital cannot be better employed than in mining, and my wish has been for many years that those who entrust their money to others should have justice done, and an exhibition of interest shown by those who dispose of it. I think the greatest mistake is the employment of agents not fit for their position, and I am confident that hundreds of thousands of pounds have been wasted from that very fact. A mine-agent should be one who fully understands what ought to be paid for sinking a shaft or driving a level, well up to tribute, and mining generally; and I would ask you, Sir, if a man can acquire this without practice? I made some enquiries only a few days ago who the agents were at a certain mine in this parish, and was told that one of the number was a druggist. I cannot certainly think that the working of a mine should be entrusted to a druggist, although he may make pills well, and cure a cough. A reform is necessary, and the sooner the better.—A LEGITIMATE ADVENTURER: St. Agnes.

**CHIVERTON MINE.**—The sudden and great rise which has taken place in West Chiverton causes those whose interests are bound up with other mines near that one to be very cautious how they deal with their shares. Many have been induced to buy largely in the Chiverton Mine on account of the rapid rise of West Chiverton, but as a friend to legitimate mining, I would advise the holders of shares in Chiverton to still hold on, in the full expectation of its proving equal to the one now paying dividends. If it be true, as I believe, that shares are being bought up in Corwall to a large extent, it proves that Chiverton is turning out well.—M.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—I think it is highly desirable that the monthly report of Captain Charles Thomas, which was promised to the shareholders at the last meeting (now six weeks since), should be published; and I think it would be only courteous if the agents would explain why this report has not already appeared, in accordance with the terms of one of the resolutions passed at the last meeting.—W. M. D.

**NORTH TRESCREBY.**—I know that the Journal is always open to those seeking information, and I will ask you to insert this letter, so that I may get an answer from some one who is competent to give it. About a year ago I was strongly advised to invest in this mine, and I did so. The dividends were paid regularly, and the share stood at so low a price that I got a very good rate of interest for my money. The share rose to 3½, 4, during the time I held, and I sold out all I had, but my friends said—“You are wrong, the shares cannot go below this price;” however, time has proved who was right, for now I can go into the market and buy as many as 500 shares at 2½, and a few days since I might have had them at 2½. The question I ask is, Why are these shares at such a low figure, if the profits are fairly earned? There are Grenville shares at 5½, and not likely to pay dividends for some time to come. East Wheal Russell, at 4½, and only moderately disappointing those who are connected with it. East Carn Brea, at 6½, and no dividends likely to be paid yet awhile. All these are selling at double the price North Trescreby shares are. The mining public are always ready to invest in a safe dividend-paying mine, and yet they avoid the one I allude to. It is said that the mine is not yet fully developed; but I fear that either the mine is nearly exhausted, or some mismanagement causes the shares to drop. The spring is coming on, when everything gains life and vigour, and generally we find that mining shares rise greatly in March and April. I only hope I may be wrong in my fears about North Trescreby.—A CONSTANT READER: March 1.

**“A CAUTIOUS MAN.”**—I am not surprised at the hard hit given to the “Cautious Man,” though I am doubtful if he deserves them. Certainly, all his pet speculations, fairly ornately, came to a certain amount of grief soon after he recommended them, with the exception of Wheal Grenville, which had a start upwards for a short period. For myself, I am sorry he wrote as he did, holding, as I did and do, shares in Grenville, Pendeen, West Trevelyan, Harriet, and North Downs. Why have all his pets thus fallen? The cause may be legitimate; but is it not this? His stealing a march by the clever cognomen of “A Cautious Man,” and thus as a pure, disinterested, good-intentioned adviser of the public, gaining a certain prestige, and then coming out as a broker, thus inducing a combination against himself of other brokers, who could only damage him by depreciating the stock he advocated. I cannot think he wrote, knowing the shares would fall, for the sake of getting out himself. If it be so, though I do not believe it is, he has done it at the expense of future fame and prospects, and attend to their work more regularly. There is no doubt that the men have, as it were, drawn the string rather too tight, and unless they evince a little prudence and discretion in their future actions, it is evident that a breach between them and their employers will be the result, and past experience is pretty conclusive as to who will be the greatest sufferers by this course. The coalmasters have numerous orders in hand, and good prices

\* \* The MINING JOURNAL is published in time for dispatch by the early mails on Saturday, and should be delivered with the usual morning papers of that day. In cases of irregularity, we recommend that orders be given to Messrs. Smith, or other active agents, who will readily undertake to supply it.

**THE MINING JOURNAL**  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 1864.

The recent decision of the Court of Chancery, in the case of “LOWNDES against the Garnett and Moseley Mining Company,” has created misgivings with some as to whether the Companies Act, 1862, really gives the shareholders in Limited companies formed under it (by enabling them definitely to fix the extent of their responsibility) that protection which it is generally supposed to afford. We unhesitatingly state that there are no grounds for these misgivings. The capitalist connecting himself with a Limited company, under the Act of 1862, whether the limit be by shares or by guarantee, can choose, at pleasure, the amount of liability he will accept, and no amount of recklessness, neglect, or fraud on the part of the directors, can render him liable for a single penny beyond the limit he has chosen. The decision in the Garnett and Moseley case does not affect the position of shareholders in any appreciable degree, and is by no means calculated, as has been inferred, to encourage directors to incur debts for the company without the sanction of the shareholders generally. The case was this:—Mr. LOWNDES, a director, some years since accepted bills for 1200l., 1000l., 800l., and 400l., respectively, which were applied to the purposes of the company, and the course taken was sanctioned by them, inasmuch as they acquiesced, by not disputing the directors' right so to act on behalf of the company. The question now raised by Mr. LOWNDES was, whether he was not entitled to come in as a creditor instead of a contributory, the company contending that the Statute of Limitations barred his claim in respect of the bills, or that if it did not he could not come in as a creditor, because the money was advanced without the consent of the shareholders.

The Court decided that some of the amounts were barred by the statute, owing to them not having been sufficient acknowledgement within the six years, but that with regard to the 600l. and the 400l., Mr. LOWNDES was entitled to relief after the debts of the company are paid. The Court has not, however, decided that shareholders are to be required to contribute more than the amount unpaid upon their shares to reimburse Mr. LOWNDES, nor was it at all likely to do so, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament is directly opposed to such a ruling. It must be understood that these bills were not accepted on behalf of the company, although they were accepted for the benefit of the company. Had they been accepted in the name of the company, the director who actually put his name to the bill would not have been recognised in the transaction at all, and the company alone would have been responsible to the holder of the bill; but where a director accepts responsibility (beyond his responsibility as a shareholder) for the benefit of the company, he is certainly entitled to a position as a creditor, unless the company declare that they decline his loan, which his acceptance really is, immediately upon acquiring knowledge of the fact that it has been made. Otherwise the shareholders would be given the unfair advantage of carrying on their business with the directors' capital, and repaying or repudiating, according as the result obtained reached, or failed to reach, the expectations of the general body.

The effect of the VICE-CHANCELLOR's decision cannot fail to be beneficial to joint-stock enterprise—it will prevent directors from incurring debts upon their own responsibility, and thus becoming creditors of the company; for they will henceforth know that all debts owing by the company, other than those due to directors, as well as all the costs and charges of winding-up, must be paid before the directors' claims receive any consideration; so that where the uncalled capital of a limited company is insufficient for ordinary creditors and costs of winding-up, as well as the claims of the directors, the directors must be losers. The position of the shareholder, however, is not in the slightest degree changed—he cannot be called upon for more than he has agreed to furnish, under any circumstances whatever.

**REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**

MARCH 3.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue good, there being an excellent demand for most descriptions of coal, and also for iron of all kinds. New rolling-mills, on a most extensive scale, are intended to be erected at Messrs. Hawks' works, in Gateshead, and also other extensions of their large works. It is understood that the Elswick Iron Company (Sir William Armstrong and Co.) have leased a tract of coal near the Tyne, and a little west of Newcastle, where sinkings are to be commenced shortly, the coals to be worked here being intended for the supply of the new furnaces and other ironworks at Elswick, where a large quantity of coal and coke will be required. Partial strikes are still rather common in the district; a number of the men at the Walbottle Colliery have struck this week for an advance of wages. It is said this has been done by them without giving notice of any kind, and the average wages of the men employed at the colliery are stated to have been 5s. 1d. per day of six hours' working. The whole of the men at the Elswick Colliery also struck work on Tuesday, having asked for an advance of price amounting to about 10 per cent.

A case of some interest to coalowners and others was tried at the Newcastle County Court a few days ago. The plaintiff is a coal miner, employed at the Walbottle Colliery, and the action was brought to recover the sum of 7s. 6d., which had been kept off the plaintiff's wages in consequence of his having absented himself from work on three separate days without reasonable excuse, the rules of the colliery, which he had signed, providing that for each day's absence he should forfeit half-a-crown. Mr. Story argued for the plaintiff that the bond under which he had agreed to serve the defendant was invalid, because it had not been mutually signed, the signature of the plaintiff only having been appended to it, and that to make it legally binding the signature of the defendant also should have been affixed.—Mr. Bush, for the defendant, said if this bond were to be declared invalid, it might make an unfortunate precedent for the bonds in all the other works were drawn up in the same way, and signed in the same manner. He submitted that as the preamble of the bond stated that the plaintiff agreed to serve, and the defendant agreed to employ, and as it was a printed document, it was to be held sufficiently binding, without the firm being compelled to affix their signature to it.—The judge held that, from the wording of the document, it was an agreement between two parties, and as such could not, according to law, be held binding on either of the parties unless signed by both. The case was then investigated, and it was proved that he had wilfully absented himself from his work on all the three days without just cause, and on this ground the judge gave a verdict for the defendant.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers was held today; the proceedings will be reported more fully in my next letter, but the subjects on the paper for discussion were—The paper of Messrs. Dugdale and Atkinson, “On Paradoxes in Ventilation;” that of Mr. Green, “On the Anthracite Coal of America;” and that of Mr. Morrison, “On a Miners' Relief Fund in Belgium.”

**REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.**

MAR. 3.—It must be admitted that the continuous decline in Scotch pig is beginning to have its effect on certain branches of the Welsh Iron Trade, and several buyers have been able to place their orders at less than the current quotations. As stated last week, many are of opinion that this apparent dulness will only last until the spring requirements have come in, and that then prices will be as firm as was the case a month ago. The agitation among the men for a further rise in wages is still going on, and I hear that one of the leading ironmasters has declared that he will give the requisite notice to every person in his employ, and close the works, unless the workmen show a different feeling to what they do at present, and attend to their work more regularly. There is no doubt that the men have, as it were, drawn the string rather too tight, and unless they evince a little prudence and discretion in their future actions, it is evident that a breach between them and their employers will be the result, and past experience is pretty conclusive as to who will be the greatest sufferers by this course. The coalmasters have numerous orders in hand, and good prices

are obtained. The great difficulty to be contended with in the coal trade just at present is the irregularity with which the colliers work, and the consequent delay in loading vessels. Cases of demurrage frequently occur, and not only the profit is thus taken away, but often there is a decided loss. A large quantity of coke is being sent from the district to the Staffordshire ironworks.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Brown, of Chepstow, and director of the Great Western Railway, has joined the board of the South Wales Colliery Company. Mr. John Russell has disposed of the Cwmthyll collieries to the new company, and the latter will take possession as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The shareholders will thus have a fair chance of an immediate return on their capital, instead of waiting until pits have been sunk on the original taking.

The Risca Fund Committee held their annual meeting at the Town-hall, Newport, on Saturday, when the accounts for the year 1863 were examined and passed, and ordered to be published as usual.

Those interested in the prosperity of Milford Haven are beginning to awake from their long slumber, and I find that at last energetic efforts are being made to utilise the unrivalled harbour of Milford. The New Milford Dock Company and the Hubberston Dock Company have been projected with the view of carrying out this object, and both projects have been favourably received by the commercial public of Pembrokeshire. Colonel Greville, Mr. W. Walters, Mr. John Biddulph, Mr. W. Chambers, together with several London capitalists, are on the board of the two companies, and there is a fair prospect of success. Undoubtedly, Milford Haven is one of the finest harbours in the world, and if capacious docks were constructed there is no doubt that it would soon become a second Liverpool.

A return of the port of Swansea trade for 1863, as compared with those of 1862, show

that there has been a large increase of imports, with the exception of copper, copper ores, and regulus, silver ores, &c. The copper and copper ores, and regulus, silver ores, &c., amounted to no less than 157,800 tons, the quantity in 1862 being 197,300 tons; the total quantity of timber amounted to 36,300 tons, against 20,400 tons during 1862; iron ore, 29,300 tons, against 12,100 tons in 1862. The total quantity of coal and patent fuel exported in 1863 amounted to 783,000 tons, against 817,000 tons in 1862; copper, copper ores, regulus, silver, and zinc ores, 47,400 tons, against 29,300 tons in 1862; tin-plates, 15,900 tons in 1863, as against 12,200 tons in 1862.

**THE ABERAMAN BOILER EXPLOSION.**—Since my last week's report nothing of importance has transpired respecting this explosion. One more of the injured men has succumbed to the injuries received, making the twelfth fatal case. Several others are lying in a precarious state, although it is believed they will all recover. Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., the proprietor of the works, has, it is reported, expressed his intention of providing for all the sufferers; and therefore, there will be

and would, no doubt, have been lost, and probably more, but that the chain supported him. It is one of the simplest appliances ever suggested, and would, if used, save many lives. The Midland Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company held their half-yearly meeting on Feb. 24. Mr. P. Williams, the Chairman of the Iron-masters' Association, presiding. No accident has occurred to any boiler assured with the company since it commenced operations, and a credit balance of 351,192. £d. was carried forward to next half-year. Mr. Edward B. Marian, the company's engineer, presented an elaborate and interesting report upon the progress made during the past year. The Chairman said that the effects of the operations of the company would be most beneficial to the district in many ways, and not the least in inducing greater care and watchfulness on the part of working engineers, who would know that a report would be made to the office of their respective works by a competent person on the state of their respective boilers. It is gratifying to find that most of the leading ironmasters of this district are supporters of this company, as they are very anxious to do all in their power to lessen the number of explosions, and protect the lives of their workmen.

**FOREIGN TARIFFS.**—Mr. Edward Parry, of Wolverhampton, has addressed the following interesting particulars to the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*:—“Having drawn out for my own guidance a list of the duties levied upon articles of my manufacture by the different countries of Europe, and also upon the raw material of which those articles are made, I thought it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn how far our principles of free trade are reciprocated by our continental neighbours. In many instances you will perceive the raw material is either free or but slightly taxed, while, in the majority of cases, a heavy or prohibitory tax is levied upon manufactured articles.”

Extract from return of duties levied by countries in Europe upon British manufacturers in metals, so far as they affect one of the staple trades of Wolverhampton:—

	Block tin or tin-plates.	Man. articles.
Russia	Per cwt. £0 2 2	£0 3 4
“	—	By sea.
“	—	1 12 6
Sweden	Free.	1 13 8
“	—	Not lacquered or painted.
Norway	Free.	2 13 2
“	—	Lacquered or painted.
Denmark	Free.	5 14 5
Zollverein	Free.	1 8 7
“	—	Tin wares.
Holland	—	0 6 1
Belgium	—	Tin wares.
France	—	1 10 6
Spain	—	1 12 0
Italy	—	1 11 9
Papal States	—	1 10 6
Austria	—	1 12 0
“	—	Tin wares, lacquered, varnished, or painted, but neither silvered nor gilt.
Switzerland	0 0 7 1/2	5 6 8
“	—	Tin wares, gilt or silvered, or combined with other materials
Greece	0 0 7 1/2	0 2 10 1/2
Turkey	—	0 6 6
“	—	Tin wares, polished, palated, or varnished.
“	—	7-23 ad val.

#### MINERAL OILS—THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL.

**YOUNG v. FERNIE.**—This great cause, which relates to the manufacturing of mineral oils, came on before Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart on Monday, by special appointment. Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., Mr. Grove, Q.C., Mr. Bowill, Q.C., Mr. Hindmarsh, Q.C., Mr. Webster, Mr. Karslake, and Mr. Lawson appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. Mackeson, Mr. Downing Bruce, Mr. Chance, and Mr. Theodore Aston represented the defendants. The suit was by James Young, of Limefield, in the county of Edinburgh, manufacturing chemist, Edward Meidum, of Bathgate, in the county of Linlithgow, manufacturing chemist, and Edward W. Binney, of Manchester, gentleman, to restrain the defendants, Ebenezer Waugh Farnie, William Carter, and Joseph Robinson, manufacturers of oil, at Leeswood and Saitney, in the county of Flint, from infringing a patent, dated Oct. 17, 1850, and granted to the plaintiffs, Jas. Young, “for improvements in the treatment of certain bituminous substances, and in obtaining products therefrom.” The plaintiff claims to be sole inventor of paraffin and paraffin oil by a process alleged to have been discovered by him for treating bituminous coals in such a manner as to obtain this oil, now a product of great public and practical utility for purposes of illumination and lubrication, and which he secured by a patent in 1850. The other two plaintiffs are the partners of Young. On Sept. 8, 1862, the plaintiffs filed this bill against the defendants, Farnie, Robinson, and Carter, merchants in London, who are the proprietors of extensive works near Liverpool, in Flintshire, and in Scotland, for the manufacturing of mineral oils. The plaintiffs pray that the defendants might be restrained from manufacturing or selling paraffin in any manner infringing the plaintiffs' patent, and the Vice-Chancellor, on the motion of the plaintiff, or an injunction in terms of the bill, refused the application on the defendants' undertaking to keep an account of the paraffin manufactured and sold by them according to the invention of the plaintiffs. From the evidence it appears that the plaintiff's right under the patent of 1850 had been continually disputed, both in the courts in England and in Scotland, and that the patent had been upheld by means of incipient litigation, stayed by compromises, till Mr. Gillespie, the well-known proprietor of the Boghead or Torbane Hill mineral, applied to and obtained the concurrence of the Lord Advocate of Scotland to repeat the plaintiffs' patent. On the part of the present defendants, it is denied that the plaintiff was in the first inventor, or that he discovered the best mode of producing or extracting paraffin in marketable quantities, or that they ever infringed the plaintiffs' patent, or even that such patent was now or ever was valid. The defendants say that many persons, both in England and Scotland, had manufactured these oils from bituminous coals by processes similar to that described in the plaintiff's specification, particularly in the year 1848, at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks, belonging to the defendant Robinson, and which are still in operation. At a much earlier date by the Earl of Dundonald, at Culross, Kincardine, the Broxley Works, near Cobbrook Dale, and at numerous other places; and that the plaintiff had in my view increased the stock of knowledge as to the process; and, further, also ailege that the manufacturing adopted and used by them is upon quite a different principle to the specification of the plaintiff. If the patent had ever been valid, and that the plaintiff's specification was untrue, uncertain, insufficient, and framed so as to mislead, the well-known proprietor of the Boghead or Torbane Hill mineral, applied to and obtained the concurrence of the Lord Advocate of Scotland to repeat the plaintiffs' patent. On the part of the present defendants, it is denied that the plaintiff was in the first inventor, or that he discovered the best mode of producing or extracting paraffin in marketable quantities, or that they ever infringed the plaintiffs' patent, or even that such patent was now or ever was valid. 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If the bituminous coal mentioned by Young was subjected to the process described by Reichenbach, it would, no doubt, have produced the same result. The witness was then examined with reference to the works of Morand on Coal, published at Paris in 1777 (Berzelius on Chemistry, Paris, 1832; and other books), to show that the invention was well known before the existence of Young's patent. Dr. Hofmann did not consider Lord Dundonald's invention of 1781 was in any way like the plaintiff's. Sir Robert Kane had stated in the “Elements of Chemistry,” 1841, was a mistake.

Mr. Grove having opened the case for the plaintiff, called Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., who said that plaintiff was the first man who had discovered paraffin in coal; but, on cross-examination by the Attorney-General, this witness admitted that he had made a mistake. The cross-examination of Dr. Hofmann was continued by the Attorney-General on behalf of the defendants. The witness stated that he was acquainted with the plaintiff's specification, and that it was of the Boghead mineral was exposed to the temperature mentioned in Lord Dundonald's specification no result would be produced. He had, however, never made the experiment. Witness was well acquainted with the works of Reichenbach, published at Halle in 1830. In these works there was, in his opinion, nothing to show that by placing the coal in a retort of such heat paraffin could be obtained. Reichenbach had stated that paraffin was a product of carbonisation from mineral substances. This, in witness' opinion, proved that Reichenbach discovered paraffin. If the bituminous coal mentioned by Young was subjected to the process described by Reichenbach, it would, no doubt, have produced the same result. The witness was then examined with reference to the works of Morand on Coal, published at Paris in 1777 (Berzelius on Chemistry, Paris, 1832; and other books), to show that the invention was well known before the existence of Young's patent. Dr. Hofmann did not consider Lord Dundonald's invention of 1781 was in any way like the plaintiff's. Sir Robert Kane had stated in the “Elements of Chemistry,” 1841, was a mistake.

Mr. Lyon Playfair was examined by Mr. Grove. He stated that he was Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh. He became acquainted with the plaintiff when he was assistant to Prof. Graham, now Master of the Mint. He had called the plaintiff's attention to a petrolious spring in Derbyshire, and plaintiff had manufactured paraffin for two years previous to the patent. The plaintiff, in his opinion, produced a substance new to industry. Leipzig, Dresden, and others had, however, pointed out the existence of paraffin in coal prior to the patent. Previous to Young's patent the largest quantity of paraffin in coal was about a quarter of an ounce, except what was made from peat. The plaintiff now produces tons. Cross-examined by Sir Fitzroy Kelly: It was well known that paraffin could be obtained from coals by dry distillation before Young's patent. Mr. Grove objected to a question put by Sir Fitzroy, and referred to the flat section of the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852; but his Honour said that in the Court of Chancery they were not guided by the procedure in the common law courts; their object was to obtain the truth, and, therefore, overruled the objection. Witness said he had used paraffin oil at a lecture given by him at the Royal Institution, in 1852

**OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.**—The petition for winding-up this company was heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries on Tuesday, and ordered to stand over till May 1, with liberty in the meantime for any motion to be made. Mr. Pultbrook, the petitioner, claimed 215L for services rendered to the company as their solicitor. Mr. Josiah Harris, a director, contributor, and lessor of the mine, opposed the winding-up, and asked for the adjournment, on the ground that the directors disputed Mr. Pultbrook's demand, and that it was a question whether it was positively a debt. The whole debts and liabilities of the company amounted to about 1000L, and there were ample means for paying this, the assets, including the debts to the company, plant, and machinery, and the unpaid calls, would amount to about 4000L. A directors' meeting had not been called since the petition was presented, the shareholders had not been consulted, and he was sure, if the case was adjourned, a meeting would be held, and some means adopted to pay all liabilities, and continue the working of the property. All the difficulties had arisen from the conduct of two directors, residing at Manchester. These gentlemen had promised that, if the company's offices were removed from London to Manchester, they would furnish 5000L to further the working of the mine; but this promise had not been kept. Mr. Harris urged the justice of an adjournment, and promised to call a meeting of the shareholders to see what could be done. The property was a valuable one, and he was desirous, even to his own pecuniary disadvantage, that the shareholders should have the benefit of their outlay; and trusted his Honour would exercise his right under clause 70 in the Joint-Stock Company's Act, and make no order at present upon the petition. The Vice-Warden ordered the adjournment, as stated.

**CITY MERCANTILE CLUB AND DINING HALL COMPANY.**—We are requested to state that the application for shares in this company have been so numerous that the list will soon be closed. It is intended that the company's public dining halls shall be upon a scale worthy of the City, and capable of comparison with any establishment on the Continent. The club will be conducted under the management of a committee, strictly upon the principles of similar establishments, with a small entrance fee and subscription, and a moderate dining room

tariff, adapted to the views of men of the commercial world. The premises being situated directly opposite Bow Church, it would be difficult to find a site better adapted for the purpose, and the acquisition of this elegant structure will enable the company to stand second to none of their club brethren. The capital has been fixed at 80,000L, in shares of 10L each, and holders of 10 shares and upwards will, subject to the ballot, be admitted to the membership of the club without entrance fee.

#### GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

It is with much pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the favourable progress of these mines. The company, it will be remembered, was formed in 1853, for the purpose of draining the Old Wheal Vor main lode, at the depth of 300 fathoms, where a large and rich course of ore was said to have been left unworked, but after an outlay of nearly half a million of money the bottom stopes were laid bare, and found to be too poor to work. Some profitless development was prosecuted in the levels east of Borlase shaft, but the present management deemed it prudent to abandon the old mine, and confine their operations to the parallel lode south, called Wheal Metal. The prudence of this resolution saved the company from total ruin, and now gives them the prospect to have their large outlay returned to them again.

The Old Wheal Vor main lode, which ceased working in 1845, was celebrated for being the largest and richest course of ore ever known, and returned over two millions sterling to the adventurers; and it is remarkable that the parallel lode, now working as Wheal Metal, appears to open out with all the characteristics in configuration and productiveness of that great lode, promising, indeed, to be to the present adventurers what the old main lode was to the former workers—the richest tin mine in Cornwall. Nevertheless, in 1860, when the present management ceased to prosecute further operations at the old mine, Wheal Metal, which had furnished nearly 200,000L by the sale of ore towards the outlay of draining the old mine, became itself exhausted, so that at that period scarcely 4 tons of ore per month could be raised from the workings, and the company deeply in debt.

Notwithstanding these gloomy and discouraging prospects, the adventurers came forward with fresh capital, which, with the sale of materials at the old mine, released the company from debt, and gave a working capital in hand. The utmost energy was immediately infused into the general development. Metal and Ivey shafts were pushed down, and levels extended with all possible speed. The mine was worked with care and economy, the finances maintained in a sound state. The returns increased so that in March, 1861, dividends were made, and steadily maintained to the present prosperous condition. Such, we believe, to be a fair history of this undertaking. The mine is at present, probably, the richest in Cornwall, the numerous ends showing an unusual high value through a considerable length and depth of ore ground, and from the general prospects and indications in the courses of ore now opened out, as well as in the fact that there are upwards of 300 fms. of untried ground west of their present workings, the mine bids fair to be one of the largest as well as the richest in Cornwall.

We the more readily bring this notice to the attention of our readers in order that others may be encouraged by the example of the indomitable energy and perseverance, under every vicissitude, which has led to such successful results. We heartily rejoice in the good fortune of the Wheal Vor adventurers, and wish them a full realisation of the reward they merit.

The following was the value of the different points of operation, as taken from the sampling-book for the month of Jan., since which the mine has improved to 400L;—147 west of ditto, 218L; 147 east of ditto, 248L (since improved to 400L);—147 west of ditto, 142L; 174 east of Metal, 282L; 174 west of ditto, 103L; 174 rise, east of ditto, 282L; 174 rise, west of ditto, 103L; Winze 162, east of ditto, 85L; Winze 162, west of ditto, 95L; 162 level, east of ditto, 85L; stopes in bottom of 162, 40L.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been remarkably active the whole of the week, and from present appearances likely to continue, notwithstanding the decline in the standard for copper. On Monday the usual fortnightly account took place, and, although more than ordinarily heavy, passed off satisfactorily. There has been a large amount of business transacted in GREAT WHEAL VOR, NORTH SHEPHERDS, and a few others, at greatly advanced prices, the former arising from the extraordinary discoveries which have been made, but a reaction set in yesterday afternoon, and several transactions were effected at lower rates. The reported improvements which have taken place in several other mines have a tendency to create a large amount of business in prospective, and a very buoyant market may fairly be anticipated.

**WHEAL SETONS** have been in fair demand at improved prices.—CLIFFORD and NANGOLLES are sought for at higher figures.—CLIFFORD and NANGOLLES, after active enquiries, have fluctuated; but the latter left off weaker.—COFFEE HILLS are in request at improved rates, but scarce.—WHEAL BULLERS continue to recede, and are more freely offered, at lower prices.—TINCROFT and STRAY PARK have been in fair demand, but are now weaker.—GREAT SOUTH TOLCUS and SOUTH CARN BREA are quiet at present.

The following was the value of the different points of operation, as taken from the sampling-book for the month of Jan., since which the mine has improved to 400L;—147 west of ditto, 218L; 147 east of ditto, 248L (since improved to 400L);—147 west of ditto, 142L; 174 east of Metal, 282L; 174 west of ditto, 103L; 174 rise, east of ditto, 282L; 174 rise, west of ditto, 103L; Winze 162, east of ditto, 85L; Winze 162, west of ditto, 95L; 162 level, east of ditto, 85L; stopes in bottom of 162, 40L.

**WHEAL GRENVILLES** have been largely dealt in, but have since varied.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL HOPE are more quiet.—NORTH TRESEKBYNS have changed hands at higher prices.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSEKAR have been in request at minimum rates.—GREAT WHEAL BUSYS have been extensively dealt in at improved prices, and after a slight reaction are more in demand.—ST. DAY UNITED are in better demand.—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) and EAST ROSEWARNE are less active.—WEST CHIVERTONs continue to advance, and actively dealt in.—CHIVERTON MOOR, CHIVERTON, and CHIVERTON VALLEY have been largely dealt in, but have since varied.—EAST CARN BREAS are in request.—WHEAL GREENVILLES have been largely dealt in, but have since varied.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL HOPE are more quiet.—NORTH TRESEKBYNS have changed hands at higher prices.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSEKAR have been in request at minimum rates.—GREAT WHEAL BUSYS have been extensively dealt in, and appear likely to be highly profitable to the adventure. With the present comparative ease in the Money Market, no doubt there will be active business in mining property for some time to come. Advantage should, therefore, be taken to buy into good mines while they are now. [P.S. The above was written to insertion in last week's Journal, but owing to press of other matter was omitted. I have now to add that GREAT WHEAL VOR has very much improved, and is opening a wonderful property. The various points in operation are now worth some 1500L per fathom in the aggregate. This may be considered the richest tin mine in the world. GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS is situated in the same parish, and is, with some of the other Grylls mines in the same district, well deserving of attention.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—An almost unprecedented amount of business has been done in the Mining Market during the week, and the public wholesale miners have now enabled to realize very large profits. Still there are several mines that may safely be bought into at present prices, with the view of realising large profits during the current year. My predictions relative to WEST CROFTY during the past few weeks have not been far wrong. This mine has now attained a very high price, and yet only this day (Thursday) I have received orders from firms (the immediate locality of the mine) to buy the shares, irrespective of price. Taking into account the present rate of dividend, the shares would be considered very high; while, according to the prospects of the mine, the returns will be very large, while, according to the prospects of the mine, the returns will be very much enhanced. The great rise in the price of West Chiverton shares have very naturally caused a little more attention to be directed to the adjoining property, CHIVERTON MOOR MINE, which will, sooner or later, become a splendid mine, and there is every indication of lead being met with at a very shallow depth from surface. The first discovery of lead will cause a great rise in the price of these shares. Owing to a mistake, the report of NORTH CHIVERTON was not inserted in the Journal last week, but it will be found in the usual place this week. This mine is north of West Chiverton, having several very fine parallel lodes, which even above the present workings have proved productive; and when the new engine is erected, to enable the lodes to be brought out at a moderate depth, no doubt the profits will be equal to those of some of the best mines that this district has produced. The shares are still very low, leaving a margin for a great rise, while the most timid investor may with confidence invest in without further care. In this I quite concur, having had the advice of the most practical agents on the subject; and, with regard to the management, I can say frankly that it is honestly and ably conducted. On these grounds I place this paper before the notice of the public as one of the most legitimate characters. PROSPER UNITED has sampled 292 tons of copper ore for February, notwithstanding the breakage of the balance-bob of the engine obstructed the working for nearly a fortnight. Having had the mine inspected by Capt. Edward Rogers, of Wheal Grylls, during the present week, it affords me much pleasure, in saying that Prosper United may be classed among the best mines in Cornwall. GREAT WHEAL VOR: The report in last week's Journal from this mine is one of the best I ever remember seeing. The shafts, ends, winzes, and rises in this mine are worth, in the aggregate, upwards of 650L per fm. This is enough to satisfy anyone of the important character of this once celebrated mine property, which on a former working returned, I believe, some three or four millions sterling in value, when in ore were 35L to 45L per ton, now 65L to 70L. The operations now being confined to the Wheal Metal part, it cannot fail to be highly profitable to the adventure. With the present comparative ease in the Money Market, no doubt there will be active business in mining property for some time to come. Advantage should, therefore, be taken to buy into good mines while they are now. [P.S. The above was written to insertion in last week's Journal, but owing to press of other matter was omitted. I have now to add that GREAT WHEAL VOR has very much improved, and is opening a wonderful property. The various points in operation are now worth some 1500L per fathom in the aggregate. This may be considered the richest tin mine in the world. GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS is situated in the same parish, and is, with some of the other Grylls mines in the same district, well deserving of attention.]

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

not reported, and there is little doubt from present appearances that in a short time the mine will amply repay the money and labour which have been expended on it. It has never been a market mine, but has been worked entirely on its merits, and with a determination to prove its value. Such being the case, should assure of ore to be met with in any part of the mine and in this district, the ore is sure to be rich, great astonishment will be expressed that the mine has not been better known and more dealt in.

**CREVEN AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.**—Operations have been commenced in thorough earnest, and the work preparatory to the erection of the machinery is being pushed on with vigour, a large staff of men being engaged in preparing foundations for two large pumping-engine houses, boiler-houses, &c., and in erecting the necessary workshops. There is but one opinion in the district as to the nature of these mines, and there is little doubt they will be found highly productive in tin as well as copper.

**EAST JANE.**—A correspondent writes that the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. The 20 south is turning out a good pile of lead; the lode in the 28 south has not been taken down yet; but the end is now approaching the point where we expect to meet a good run of ore gone down from the level above.

**EAST ARTHUR and SOUTH RUSSELL MINES.**—Adjoin the River Tamar. Some two years since I called attention to the ruinous condition of the materials. There are two beautiful water-wheels, with rods, bobs, and pump-work, which is now in the shaft; the rods and pulleys are buried, and the wheels are going to ruin. Surely a meeting should be called, that the mine may be re-worked, or the materials sold, and the proceeds divided amongst the shareholders.

**GARREY MINE.**—In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode has much improved during the past week, and is now a good bunch of ore for the length of the winze, and producing full 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. I have put eight men to rise against this winze from the adit level, where we have a kingly lode to commence with, and a good one.

**MINERS' COTTAGES.**—I was pleased to see the proposition made by the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company, to grant building leases for miners' cottages, but the company might even build some themselves. Hundreds of miners in the district walk 10 miles a day, besides ascending and descending from 300 to 400 fathoms, and working eight hours, very often in bad air and powder smoke, which brings them to a premature grave. The mine is likely to prove a great and lasting one, and the sooner the cottages are up the better.

**GRIFFINS CONSOLS.**—Capt. W. H. Richards (March 3) says:—“On the 1st of March, driving west of the Georgia lode, in the 20, we have a most important improvement, and the lode is producing rich work for tin. We are getting on well with the dressing, and shall soon have a good batch of tin for market.”

**THE CALVADNACK MINE.**—Is now making good profits, and the shares are at 21 to 101, and likely to go to a high figure again—probably, to what they were some years ago, 30/- per share.

**EAST CARADON.**—This mine is worthy of special attention, seeing the eastern lode is cut good in the 80, in which two ends will be driven, worth 20/- per fm. The same cross-cut will be continued to the middle and south lodes, which are two important points to come off in a short time at the bottom of the mine. In the 60 south lode was intersected worth 12/- per fm.; it has so much improved in depth that in the 70 it is worth fully 45/- per fm., in soft granite, and can be worked very cheap indeed. Should the improved character of the lode continue from the 70 to the 80 fm. level it will be an immense thing for the mine. In the eastern cross-cut south, in the 60, the middle lode is cut through, worth 12/- per fm. The cross-cut is being continued towards the south lode; the ground here is also soft, and water issues strong from the end; therefore, you may expect they are near the lode. Secomb's shaft on north or gossan lode, is down to the 35, below adit, or 50 fathoms from surface. They are now about to cross-cut to the lode, which is expected to be reached in three weeks or less. It will be remembered this lode presents unusual fine appearances in the banks and in the adit, while in the 25 it produced copper ore, but not sufficient to pay. Leaves can be driven on its course at a cost of 3/- per fm. It is, therefore, but fair to presume the 25 will make ore under the deposit of gossan. With nearly all the South Caradon rich lodes running through this mine, I contend there is a great future in East Caradon. Shareholders should pay a visit to the mine, and obtain reliable information from the proper source, who have the interest of the mine at heart.

**MINE ACCIDENTS.**—At Trencrom Mine, Lelant, John Williams was killed by falling into the wheel of the engine in motion.—At Great Wheal Busy, on Tuesday, John Truscott had his leg broken by a fall of earth.—At Carn Brea, on the same day, Joseph Martin, carpenter, was killed by falling from a shed which he was driving into machinery in motion.

**NEW USES OF IODINE.**—From the specification, recently issued, of a patent by Professor Hofmann, of London, we learn that a new colouring matter, which dyes silk and wool of a beautiful violet, blue violet, or red violet tint, has been produced by the application of the iodine extracted from sea-weed. It has long been thought that iodine could be used as a colouring substance it would be one of the most powerful known. The patented process consists of mixing in certain proportions the substance called rosaniline with the iodides of ethyl, methyl, or amy. This dye may be used in the same manner as the aniline colours, and is already in the hands of practical people in all the manufacturing districts, and bids fair to be “the colour” of the season. The use of iodine as a disinfectant has also been noticed by Dr. Richardson, who states that iodine, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, is a good means of destroying organic poison in rooms. During the late epidemic small-pox in London he has seen the method used with success.—*Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser.*

**COMPETITION DISTANCED BY MILES.**—We understand that the 16s. trowsers supplied by Mr. Alfred Webb Miles, of 73, Brook-street, Hanover-square (by whom they were originated) are far superior to those obtained of any of his numerous imitators, and that his customers ensure better value for their money in various departments of his trade at a lower than they are likely to get elsewhere. It may be well to note the address (73, Brook-street, his only place of business), as he formerly resided in Broad-street.—*Observer.*

**THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Messrs. VEALE and Co. request particular attention to the merits of this FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT, which will soon advance in value. There is every probability of this mine being the prize of 1864, and those who are desirous of taking a limited interest in a *bono fide* undertaking should at once secure shares. Nearly all the shares have been privately taken, and the LIST CLOSES NEXT WEEK. Operations have commenced on the property, which will soon be brought into complete working order, and an engine erected to fork the water, without delay. This is the finest mining property which has been brought before the notice of investors of late years, and will soon speak for itself.

**EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the Guildhall Coffee House, King-street, Cheapside, London, on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1864, at Three o'clock precisely.

By order, GEORGE SEARBY, Sec.

5, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., March 4, 1864.

**THE UNITED MERTHY COLLIERS COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Capital, £120,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and 30s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share, not to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., Director of the General Steam Navigation Company.

JOHN HICKIE, Esq. (Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co.), 127, Leadenhall-street, Director of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company.

ALFRED T. JAY, (Messrs. G. H. and A. T. Jay), 15, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., Director of the Bank of Australasia.

CHARLES PROTHERO, Esq., Llantegny Castle, near Usk, Monmouthshire.

JOHN EWIN PEARSON, K.B., F.R.S., Wimbledon, Surrey, Director of the Scottish American Investment Company.

CHARLES PROTHERO, Hooton Robert, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

JOHN B. RIVOLTA, Esq. (Messrs. A. Rivolta and Sons), 1, East India Avenue, Director of the London and Buenos Ayres Bank.

(With power to add to their number.)

BROKERS.—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, E.C.

BANKERS.—The Consolidated Bank, 7, Fenchurch-street, London, and at Manchester.

Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bavan and Whiting, 6, Old Jewry.

SECRETARY.—Mr. C. R. Prince.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES.**—1, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET

The extraordinary demand for Welsh steam coal, coupled with the rise in its market value at least 25 per cent., has induced the proprietors of two of the principal collieries in South Wales, whose properties adjoin, to enter into arrangements with this company for uniting their respective holdings and plant, with the object of making the whole of their outlying fields of coal available to meet such demands.

The properties are well known as Forchamman and Cwm Neol, Aberaman, Beddlyn, Pen-y-Pwll, &c., and for many years have supplied the English and foreign markets, and the great steam navigation companies, with the coal of the celebrated

Four-foot seams of the Aberdare Valley.

The new collieries are supplied with abundant plant and engine-power. The necessary staff in number, have already been sunk and fitted up, and the coal seams opened for working. Lutercative contracts for coal are in course of fulfilment, and a permanent connection established for export and home consumption.

The ventile of the coal geologists have determined, similar to the present, the prospectus will explain this important advantage.

It is to be heard that the coal has been taken out of the two collieries is about 500 tons, sufficient to afford a good return upon the capital employed; but under this arrangement the minimum yield of 800 tons per day will be obtainable almost immediately, and for the present daily output of coal from the two collieries is about 500 tons, sufficient to meet the increasing demand secures a ready sale.

With this output, the cost of production is estimated not to exceed 7s. 6d. per ton, delivered free on board at Cardiff, Swansea, or Newport; and the average contract price for delivery at these ports being 9s. 3d. per ton, the profit would amount to £21,000 on working, or 21 per cent. per annum on a paid-up capital of £100,000.

The estimate of profit has not been based upon the selling price of the day, which is to 12s. per ton for immediate delivery, but upon the actual price at which the year have been currently taken.

Payments have been entered into with the proprietors of the said collieries for amalgamation, under which the total cost to this company, of the leases, buildings, machinery, and colliery effects complete, is £97,600—viz., fully payable in cash in instalments.

£100,000, comprising nearly 1200 acres, under which the principal coal lie, known as the Upper Four-foot, the Six-foot, and the Nine-foot, are of other workable seams, estimated to yield about 13,000,000 tons, or equal to 800 tons per day for 54 years. The whole of the property is let for an average term of about 50 years, at the usual galage or royalty. The titulation of the mines is considered perfect, and they are remarkably free from

great change.

It is a far more present company.

The Brigantines, driving east and west, for a month, the miners could independently expect to have a great

advantage accruing from the union of these collieries is the superiority

acquired by one large undertaking possessing several independent pits with one management, as compared with two establishments.

The prospects are good as well as the

prospects of the company, from any of whom prospectuses can be obtained.

Payment will be made, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

## PARTNERS—TO CAPITALISTS AND IRONMASTERS.—

WANTED, by the owner of a large royalty in the Cleveland district, a PARTNER or PARTNERS of capital, to WORK IRONSTONE and ERECT BLAST FURNACES. The ironstone is of superior quality, with a site for works and railway accommodation not to be surpassed. There are clay, fire-clay, stone, and limestone for building with, on the estate. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with.—Apply by letter, addressed to “J. W. L.” MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**A GENTLEMAN,** having a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of CHEMISTRY in its APPLICATIONS to METALLURGY and MANUFACTURES, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT, in which the above requirements are AVAILABLE. He is also given to give advice to patentees and others on improvements in metallurgical and manufacturing processes, or the machinery connected therewith.—Address, “Chemicus,” MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**IRON AND TIN-PLATE TRADES.—MOST ELIGIBLE SITE,** with water-power, and a clear stream for tin-plate purposes. Extensive canal frontage, close to railway station and siding. Coal abundant and cheap. Near port, Monmouthshire.—Apply to Mr. THOS. THOMAS, land agent, auctioneer, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire.

**TO IRONMASTERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—BY PRIVATE SALE,** on the RIVER TYNE, FORTY-EIGHT ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, in the parish of WALLSEND. It is unsurpassed for situation, having a large and deep water frontage to the river, and is intersected by the Tynemouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway. There is a large mansion house, cottages, offices, &c., on the ground, clay for brickmaking, &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PROPRIETORS of a COLLIERIES in full work, and now producing upwards of 100,000 tons of the best bituminous coal per annum, are DESIROUS of DISPOSING of the LEASE they hold. The quantity now worked may be doubled without extra expense, if required. The property is situated within 15 miles, by rail, of the port of Cardiff.—Particulars may be obtained of D. RANDALL, Esq., solicitor, Neath.**

**TO PROMOTERS AND MINING ADVENTURERS.—**FOR SALE, under very peculiar circumstances, the LEASE and excellent PLANT of an unusually VALUABLE COPPER and LEAD MINE in EAST CORNWALL, worked entirely by water-power, and producing ores of the richest quality. The purchase money may remain in paid-up shares.—Address, Mr. JAMES HERON, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—**PERSONS DESIROUS of PURCHASING the PATENT RIGHT or ROYALTY for JEWELL'S PATENT FLUE AND TANK BOILER are REQUESTED to FORWARD OFFERS to his agent, Mr. W. T. RAWLE, Branch Patent Office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol, where plans and copy of specification may be obtained.

**TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN** having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol, N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

**GREAT WESTERN DEEP COAL COMPANY (LIMITED)—**THE EAST PANT DU UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Shares in the above established companies can be obtained of GEO. NORTHCROFT, C.E., and Surveyor, Festiniog, North Wales.

**BEST MANGANESE SPIEGELEISEN DELIVERED at ANY PORT of the UNITED KINGDOM.**—For testimonials, and all information, apply to Wm. BIRD and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.

**TO BE SOLD, about FOUR THOUSAND PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY DAMP-PROOF BLASTING CARTRIDGES,** from 4 to 10 ozs. Will be sold cheap.—Apply to Mr. J. FLETCHER, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.

**FOR SALE, an excellent 26 in. CYLINDER WINDING ENGINE and BOILER,** complete.—Apply to HOCKING and Sons, engineers, Redruth.

**FOR SALE, 193 in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.**—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol.

**MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS** can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 26, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**MR. J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEEK,** has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Date, Blue Hills Colliery, Creborth, and Grenville, and invites communications from buyers and sellers.

FOR SALE:—50 Date, 15s.; 10 Blue Hills. WANTED:—20 Creborth, and 10 Wheal

MONTEY.—**THE C W M S Y M LOG UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).** Registered under the Articles of Association of Table A of the Companies Act, 1862. Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

10s. on application, 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

M. C. SETON, Esq., Maldon Hill, of Wheal Seton, and Tresebury, Cornwall.—CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. W. ADDINGTON, M.P., Uppottery Manor, Devon.

J. ANDERSON, Esq., 34, Nottingham-place, Regent's Park.

Col. WRAGGE, Fairfield House, Old Charlton.

Col. J. A. TODD, 36, Springfield-road, N.W.

SOLICITOR.—J. A. Morgan, Esq., 18, Gresham House.

BANKERS.

Bank of London, Charing-cross; North and South Wales Bank, Aberystwyth.

AUDITOR.—E. Erskine Scott, Esq., Public Accountant.

SECRETARIES.—Messrs. Guerin and Dell.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

14, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C., and 1A, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.

This company has been formed, not to commence speculative operations upon untried ground, to develop which would necessarily have to elapse, but to purchase and work celebrated mines well packed with plant and machinery, and already opened and developed sufficiently, as the annexed reports show, to make their speedy success apparently certain.

**THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.  
Capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £2 each.  
Deposit, £5, on application, and £5, on allotment.  
A further call of £5, six months after allotment. Subsequent calls, if necessary, not to exceed £5, per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months.  
From careful calculation, it is estimated that not more than 20s. per share will be required.

**DIRECTORS.**  
P. G. VANDER BYL, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde Park Gardens (Director of the Cape Copper Company)—**CHAIRMAN.**  
GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., Banker, Torrington, Devon (Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.)  
C. H. MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave (Director of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company).  
AMBROSE MOORE, Esq., London and Epsom.  
MICHAEL RIMINGTON, Esq., Hudscott, North Devon.  
J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., The Willows, Englefield Green (Director of the Terricco Mining Bankers).

The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, and its various branches.  
**SOLICITOR.**  
W. Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.  
**BOOKKEEPER.**  
Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, London.  
**AUDITOR.**  
William Moates, Esq., King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.  
**SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES.**  
Capt. William Goyen.  
**AGENTS AT MEDELLIN.**  
Messrs. Marcelino Restrepo and Sons.  
**SECRETARY.**  
Mr. W. G. Powning.  
**OFFICES.**

192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
This company is formed for the purchase and working of the celebrated Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mines and Works, in the province of Antioquia, New Granada, South America.

The Frontino contains several immense lodes, only one of which has hitherto been worked; this, however, has been proved to be of great extent and value, affording an inexhaustible supply of iron pyrites, very rich in gold.

This property includes a large extent of arable and pasture land in a high state of cultivation, with all necessary buildings, implements, &c.; and horses, mules, and bullocks, to a value of £1000, to £1500, from which sources the entire establishments will be supplied, and a considerable expense will thus be saved.

The Bolivia and Juan Criollo Mines are traversed by numerous large lodes, composed chiefly of quartz and iron pyrites, and are capable of producing an unlimited quantity of ore, admitting of ready and cheap crushing, and very rich in gold.

The gold is of the purest quality, and is disseminated through the lodes in the same manner as that of the St. John del Rey Company's mines in Brazil. Samples assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., of Hatton-garden, give the following extractary results, viz.:—

No. 1 ..... 463 ozs. 16 dwts. 22 grs. of gold to the ton of ore.

No. 2 ..... 28 ozs. 11 dwts. 6 grs. of gold to the ton of ore.

The plant on the mines is very extensive, and comprises pumping-machinery, stamping-mills, smelting and refining-furnaces, workshops, store-rooms, offices, dwelling-houses, miners and smiths' tools, water-courses, &c., all in excellent condition and working order, which cost upwards of £50,000. There is also at Santa Martha and other parts in the country a large quantity of new machinery, stores, &c., applicable to the requirements of the company, and worth over £2000.

The estates are freehold, and each of them covers an area of upwards of 2000 acres, the whole estimated at nearly 5000 acres, with a vast range of forest, containing abundance of timber admirably adapted for mining and building purposes, and thereby affording a ready and ample supply close at hand for all the uses of the establishments.

The rivers Atrato, Magdalena, and Cauca run through the whole tract of country in which the mines are situated, rendering transit easy, safe, and inexpensive.

Santa Martha and Cartagena, the principal seaports, are within twenty-one days' sail of England, supplying the means for regular monthly remittances of gold and postal communication.

The above facts demonstrate the enormous wealth of these estates, and prove conclusively that adequate appliances and practical management only are necessary to make them equal, if not superior, to the riches of their class in the world.

Operations can be commenced immediately; and, as the directors are assured, with a certainty of large profits, and, consequently, of early dividends.

The purchase of these most valuable properties, including the plant, works, cattle, &c., together with all territorial grants and privileges, without any reservation of rights or royalties, has been agreed for with the proprietors upon the following advantageous terms, viz.:—£22,000 in cash (whereof £17,000 are to be paid within twelve months, and the remaining £5000 so soon as the company shall pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon its paid-up capital), and £13,000 in shares of the company.

The directors feel great pleasure in calling attention to the reports furnished by Capt. William Goyen. It is well known that the St. John del Rey Mining Company is especially indebted to this gentleman for its success, as the directors of that company have so repeatedly and substantially acknowledged. He was in their service for sixteen years as mining engineer, and by his practical knowledge, and the introduction of machinery of his own invention, brought those mines to their present position as the most productive and best paying gold mines in the world.

Captain Goyen is now engaged to proceed to New Granada to superintend the operations of the Frontino and Bolivia Mines, and is taking with him machinery of a like character, but on an improved principle, to that which he introduced and which is now working at the St. John del Rey Company's mines, and so satisfied are the directors of the success of this undertaking that they and their friends have already agreed to take a large number of shares.

No charge whatever will be made for preliminary expenses up to the time of allotment.

Applications for shares may be made to the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, or any of its branches; or to the brokers or secretary of the company, in the form accompanying the prospectus. Allotments will be made according to priority of application, and in case of non-allotment the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich gold ore from the mines, and a model of Captain Goyen's machinery, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained.

#### REPORTS OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM GOYEN.

Having recently returned from New Granada, after a residence of upwards of two years, I beg to say that I am familiarly acquainted with the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mine and Estates. The Frontino is situated in the parish of the same name, within the province of Antioquia, a distance of 27 English miles to the west of the city of Antioquia, This estate is more than 2000 English acres, and is extensively wooded with timber, well suited for mining and building purposes. From the fact of this property being 7000 feet above the level of the sea, the effect of its tropical position is counteracted, and the climate is rendered mild and genial, and, therefore, is extremely favourable for European residents. There are several immense lodes traversing this property, composed of auriferous iron pyrites in quartz, only one of which has hitherto been worked to any great extent, and the entire mass is found to yield an average of three-quarters of an ounce of gold to the ton. The workings on this lode are very extensive; but have been hitherto conducted on a rude and unsystematic principle. The adit level has been extended upwards of 300 fathoms on the course of the lode, and proves to be very rich in gold. I would recommend that operations should be carried on in future below this level on the underhand stoping principle, and so extract the ore therefrom in the same manner as that which I adopted at the St. John del Rey Company's mines in Brazil. In addition to this being most effective and economical, I have every reason to believe that the yield of gold in depth will largely increase, as in the case of that mine. Machinery applicable for this improvement is now lying at Santa Martha and other parts in the country. The machinery now on the mines consist of one pumping-engine and one blast-machine, for the smelting furnaces, &c.; also, three stamping-machines, of the following dimensions, viz.—one 30, one 12, and one 9 heads, capable of pulverising 60 tons per day, which will leave, at least a net profit of £1000 per month, and, as native labour can be obtained to any extent, a proportionate increase of power will produce the same ratio of profits. The mines are well provided with dwelling-houses for officers and miners, offices, workshops, store-rooms, and refining furnaces, &c., all in excellent condition; and there is contained within the estate, adjacent to the mines, a large extent of arable and pasture land, well stocked with cattle, &c., and capable of supplying the entire establishment. Looking, therefore, at the numerous advantages connected with this property, it is not easy to calculate its enormous wealth, as the greater portion of its extensive boundaries are yet unexplored.

*Newton Abbott, Devon, Nov. 9, 1863.—The Bolivia and Juan Criollo Mines, known as the Bolivia property, is situated near the city of Remedios, and is also in the province of Antioquia, about 30 miles from the River Magdalena. This property comprehends about 2000 acres, abounding with timber of the greatest dimensions, admirably suited for all purposes requiring its use. The estate embraces numerous large and thoroughly well-defined lodes, one only having been wrought on, an extraordinary lode, varying from 20 to 30 ft. in width, rendering an inexhaustible supply of auriferous quartz and pyrites, which I found, after several trials in the practised way (that is to say, by stamping and washing), contained an average of 1 oz. of gold to the ton. Its outcrop along the side of the hill is easily accessible for quarrying, and any amount of mineral may be calculated on without the aid of pumping machinery. At present the rude method of open cutting (the only system practised by the natives) is adopted, and water not being abundant, such a mode does not answer. I would, therefore, advise the immediate erection of a steam-engine, capable of working 24 heads (there being a superabundance of fuel on the spot), the cost of which, including freight, fixing, &c., complete, would not exceed £4000. A machine of this description would pulverise at least 1500 tons per month, and, after deducting every expense of the establishment, would, by this limited scale, leave a minimum monthly profit of £2000. But I would also recommend that similar machines should be put up on the other lodes, as the amount of profit would be equally proportionate. The machinery and plant on these mines are two 9-head mills, dwelling-houses, workshops, storehouses, and offices; also, a large amount of mining and other stores just arrived from England. With all these advantages, I cannot conceive without observing that your property, as comprised in the two estates, is equal, if not superior, to any in the known world.*

W. GOYEN.

*Note.—The above reports are fully confirmed by the reports of other eminent authorities, which can be seen at the company's offices.*

**M. R. C. H. ANDREWS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,**  
7, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPS-GATE STREET, E.C.

ANDREW'S "Stock Exchange Evening Prices and City Financial Circular" contains an epitome of the day's transactions in the English Funds, Foreign Stocks and Bonds, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Miscellaneous Shares, and Mines.

ANDREW'S "Daily Circular" also contains particulars of the movements in Bullion, variations in the Foreign Exchanges, and impartial accounts of the Money and Discount Markets.

**M. R. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER,**  
LOCHIEHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES AND ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

#### In the Court of Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

**IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES**

**WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES**

**WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA**

**COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1864, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his Chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributors of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.

H. Y. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

W. M. J. BARRETT, Esq., Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons, Solicitor.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, COLLIERY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

**M. R. SIMEON JOEL** begs to announce that he has appointed Monday and Tuesday, March 14 and 15, for the SALE, BY AUCTION, of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANT, ENGINES, and STOCK IN TRADE at the HARTLEY ENGINE WORKS, SEATON SLUICE, the greater portion of which are nearly new, and in first-rate working order. Amongst the lathes and machines, &c., may be enumerated the following:—

A SLIDE REST LATHE, 12 ft. bed, 10 in. head stocks.

A SELF ACTING LATHE, 18 ft. bed, 14 in. head stocks, with two compound slide rests.

A SLIDE REST LATHE, 10 ft. bed, 15 in. head stocks.

A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 18 ft. bed, 15½ in. head stocks.

A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 ft. bed, 8 in. head stocks.

A LARGE CHUCK AND LOCOMOTIVE WHEEL LATHE, 18 ft. shifting bed, and a bed 7½ ft. fixed, with large compound rest.

A SCREWING MACHINE, to screw 1½ in. to 1½ in.

A SCREWING MACHINE, to screw ½ in. to 1 in.

A SHAPING MACHINE, will plane 10 × 16 in.

A PLANING MACHINE, will plane 7 ft. × 3 ft. 4 in.

A VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE.

A LARGE PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE.

A PLATE BENDING MACHINE.

FAN BLAST, with 102 ft. of 12 in. piping.

VERTICAL ENGINE, 10½ in. cylinder, with BOILER and fittings complete, and fly-wheel, shafting, sheaves, &c., for driving the machinery.

NEW HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 12 in. cylinder, with link motion and reversing gear complete.

THREE NEW VERTICAL DONKEY ENGINES, 6 in. cylinder and 10 in. stroke.

A 90 horse power WINDING ENGINE, 25½ in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke.

A more detailed description of the whole will be found in catalogues, which will be ready for delivery on Saturday, March 5, and may be had of MESSRS. GILLISPIE and S WITHINSON, accountants to the estate, Royal Arcade; or of the auctioneer, at his offices—Newcastle Auction Mart, 25, Pilgrim-street.

IMPORTANT MINE SALE.

**TAMAR CONSOLS LEAD MINE, BEERALSTON, in the COUNTY of DEVON.**

**M. R. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th days of March, 1864, the whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and STORES belonging to and on the said MINE, comprising ONE 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS; ONE 30 in. ENGINE and BOILER; ONE 14 in. cylinder ENGINE, ONE BOILER; about 250 fms. of pumps; plunger lifts complete, 7½, 7½, 8, 9, and 10 in.; drawing lifts complete, 7, 8, and 15 in.; kc.; steam captain, 14 in. captain rope, 1500 fms. rail iron, ball, angle, and other bars, rods and stamping plates, shears, 8 tons of chain, FOUR WATER WHEELS, 2 crushers 4 stamping mills with lifters, &c., complete, base, lead, and wrought iron, 14 round bobbins, shaking tables, iron and steel, miners' and smiths' tools, 600 fms. launders, large quantity of useful timber, with all the machinery, kc., usually found in a well-appointed lead mine.

Catalogues will be ready on the 1st of March, at 6d. each, to be returned to purchase and may be had of the Auctioneer, at his office, 143, Union-street, Plymouth.

For further information, application may be made to the manager, Mr. JAMES WELFRANSTAN, Valletort Villa, Plympton, or to the auctioneer.

Refreshments will be provided.

#### COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

**M. R. H. W. HARRIS** has received instructions to OFFER UP BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, March 17, 1864, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the King's Head Hotel, Newport, all that VALUABLE COLLIERY, called COED CAE TILLERY, situated in the parish of Aberystruth, in the county of Monmouth, containing 240 acres, more or less. The seam of coal now leased and worked is the Tillery Vein, 4 ft. thick, producing a superior house and coking coal, which finds a ready sale. It is brought out by level, and, lying to the rise, is, consequently, worked and drained without machinery. It is within 17½ miles from the shipping port of Newport. It has a siding on the Western Valleys Railway, and is only 4 miles from the West Midland Railway. There are TWELVE COKE OVENS, producing about 60 tons of coke per week, of very superior quality. The colliery is held under leases from Sir J. Bailey and others, and the Blaenavon Iron Company, for a term of 50 years, commencing respectively 1st June, 1855, and September, 1855, at the following royalties and wages:—Large coal, 8d. per ton of 2520 lbs.; brush, 6d. ditto; small, 4d. ditto; slate, 2d. ditto; and a payable of 1d. per ton over the land of Sir J. Bailey.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HABUKKU and JAMES, Masonic Hall, Newport; Mr. W. H. JAMES, solicitor, Albion Chambers, Bristol; or of the auctioneer, Mr. WELFRANSTAN, Valletort Villa, Plympton, or to the auctioneer.

Refreshments will be provided.

#### PAGE BANK AND SPENNOMMOOR COLLIERIES SALE.

DAY OF SALE ALTERED.

**M. R. CHARLES BROUGHT** WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, 18th March, 1864 (not on the 29th March, as previously announced), at Twelve o'clock for One o'clock precisely, in the following Lots, and subject to the conditions, and in such order as shall be produced and determined at the sale.

LOT 1.—The important and well-known current-going colliery, called PAGE BANK COLLIERIES, including the extensive tract of the South Brancepeth Coal Royalty, and workings therewith, containing together 1571 acres, or thereabouts, situated in the parishes of St. Andrew Auckland and Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, with the COKE OVENS, and, also, the COLLIERY PLANT of ENGINE-HOUSES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and

## THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and 20s. on allotment.

Thirty days' notice of calls, which will not exceed £1 per share.

Registered under the Companies Act. Each member's liabilities limited to the amount of his subscription.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH ATWELL, Esq., 13, Campden Hill Villas, Kensington.

JAMES BANCKS, Esq., 32, Bucklersbury, and Broxbourne.

D. HOUGHTON, Esq., Newhall-street, Birmingham, and Fforchdwm, Neath, South Wales.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., Carrick on Shannon.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Esq., 10, Bockingham-street, St. James's Park.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Esq., 49, Broad-street-buildings.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lothbury.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fullwood.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—41, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing a long lease of and working a very valuable deposit of argillaceous iron ore.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the secretary, at the offices of the company, where also samples of the iron ore can be seen.

## THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the above company have entered into arrangements for the construction forthwith of the necessary works for bringing the ore to surface, and, until their completion have guaranteed to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

By order, C. W. FULLWOOD, Sec. pro tem.

## THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the pressure of applications for shares in the company, the directors will meet to consider them, and apportion the various allotments, on Tuesday, March 8. All applications for shares must, therefore, be sent to the brokers or secretary, on or before Saturday, March 5, 1864.

By order, C. W. FULLWOOD, Sec. pro tem.

Temporary Offices, 41, Lombard-street, London.

## THE GRYLLS CONSOLIDATION MINE.

Situate in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall.

Divided into 2048 shares.

Conducted on the Cost-book Principle.

This valuable property is situated in the heart of one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall, and is surrounded by Wheal Grylls, East Grylls, and other well-known mines.

An instance of the success attending mining operations in the district may be mentioned Wheal Grylls, which, on an outlay of only £2250, has within a very short period returned over £12,000 profit, and the shares, with £2 4s. paid, are at the present time saleable at £27 10s. The shares also in East Wheal Grylls, with only £1 paid, are quoted at 13s. to 14s.

A considerable sum has been expended in opening the Grylls Consols Mine, with what success will be gathered from the reports. It may, however, be stated that during the last three months the mine has been worked at a profit, the reserves are estimated at £2500 to £3000, and there is about £500 worth of tin-stone on the floors.

There are seven or eight lodes in the sett, which is very extensive; six are already opened upon, and have all produced tin to value; the celebrated Georgia lode also passes through the property. The lodes are well defined, and are embedded in a beautiful mineral-producing clay-slate, very easy for working.

On the dressing-floors a good burning-house has been erected, also a water-wheel, and the mine has been laid out and opened in a thoroughly efficient manner.

To work the mine in depth a steam-engine will be necessary; however, the amount required for this will be but small, and, in the meantime, by continuing the present working at the 20 and 33 fms. levels important discoveries will, no doubt, be made, and a large quantity of tin ground opened.

The concern is one of the most legitimate ever offered to the public, and can with confidence be recommended. The mine is in full working order. The lodes are proved, and have been found to produce tin in paying quantities, and although, as will be seen from the reports, the different ends have been driven but a short distance, there are reserves from which upwards of £200 worth of tin per month can be returned for the next twelve months, without further discoveries being made. There is also the sum of £1000 in hand towards working capital.

The mine is divided into 2048 shares, of which a few remain for disposal, at the price of 45 per share. Applications to be made to Mr. THOMAS FULLER, Jun., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., of whom prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

## THE CITY MERCANTILE CLUB AND DINING HALL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £80,000, in 8000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. CAPEL COAPE, Army and Navy Club.

JOHN SALISBURY DAVENPORT, Esq. (Deputy Commissary-General), Clarence Lodge, Brighton.

THOMAS SHANN DERHAM, Esq. (of the firm of Wilkinson and Co.), Flax Spinners, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS LEGG, Esq., The Willows, South Norwood.

THOMAS HARDWICK, Esq., Moorland-terrace, Leeds.

THOMAS KING, Esq., St. Paul's-grove, Canonbury.

DAVID FRASER LUCKIE, Esq. (Director of the City and County Assurance Company), 26, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Capt. ARTHUR FALLISER, Oriental Club, London.

JOHN THEODORIDI, Esq., Merchant, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-st., City.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, and Hanover-square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Cousins, Allen, and Co., Leeds.

Messrs. Tippetts and Son, 2, Saxe-lane, Bucklersbury, City.

Messrs. Upton and Yewdale, Leeds.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., 6a, Lothbury; H. W. Blackburn, Esq., Bradford.

BROKER—Alfred Ashton, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. W. Tempest.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

21, BUCKLERSBURY (two doors from the Mansion House).

In introducing the City Mercantile Club and Dining Hall Company to the public the directors have pleasure in knowing that they are supplying a great public want, it being universally admitted that

A club adapted to the constantly increasing growth and requirements of the commercial and mercantile world of the City of London, and

A higher class public dining and refreshment hall are greatly wanted.

The club, with its private dining, reading, and smoking rooms for the exclusive use of members, will be conducted under the management of a committee, strictly upon the principles of similar establishments, with a small entrance fee and subscription, and a moderate dining-room tariff, adapted to the views of men of the commercial world.

The establishment will contain from 30 to 40 bed-rooms.

Holders of ten shares and upwards will (subject to the ballot) be admitted to the membership of the club, without entrance fee.

The public dining halls will be upon a scale worthy of the City, and capable of comparison with any establishment on the Continent.

The directors have carefully considered the probable profits and returns of this undertaking, and their most moderate calculation show a dividend of from 30 to 40 per cent.

The directors congratulate themselves on having secured the invaluable co-operation of several gentlemen, whose practical knowledge and experience will be truly desirable.

In consequence of a large amount of shares having been already applied for (and a most encouraging number of applications made for club membership), the directors are compelled to add that the list of applications for shares can remain open for a limited period only. In the meantime applications for the unallotted shares must be made to the solicitors or secretary: the required deposit having been previously paid to the bankers of the company.

The Articles of Association can be seen at the company's offices.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

## EIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND

SHAREBROKERS, BUY AND SELL SHARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for net cash.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), JAMES LEIGH, Secretary.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINE AGENCY.—MR. J. B. AUSTIN

Author of the "Mines of South Australia," has COMMENCED BUSINESS in ADELAIDE as a MINE AGENT and SHAREBROKER, and will be happy to furnish detailed reports on any of the mines, and to give the fullest and most reliable information respecting them.—Address, Mr. J. B. AUSTIN, Adelaide, South Australia.

## NO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO.,

INSPECTORS AND VALUERS OF MINES, &amp;c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO SELECT AND INVEST CAPITAL IN MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSFER THE DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on the amount. Messrs. Leicester and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of getting to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD M'DONALD, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

Now ready, price 5s.

## STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

For 1861, 1862, and 1863.

By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

This work contains the following particulars, viz.—The geological position, present

aspects, name of owner, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine

during the last three years, and total dividends paid in the present time.

It is illustrated by a map of Cornwall, showing its parliamentary division, and popula-

tion; geological district maps, divided into four sections, in which are shown the

boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &amp;c., together with maps of

Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Con-

tins, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each set, with the lodes;

and cross-courses traversing the same. It also contains longitudinal and trans-

verse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas), with

part upon the same; sections of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the pre-

sent time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface

and sections of all the leading mines in both countries, with observations upon each,

including geological map of the Fowey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major

R. M.), as also all the information necessary for the guidance of those unac-

quainted with mining.

THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and 20s. on allotment.

Thirty days' notice of calls, which will not exceed £1 per share.

Registered under the Companies Act. Each member's liabilities limited to the amount of his subscription.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH ATWELL, Esq., 13, Campden Hill Villas, Kensington.

JAMES BANCKS, Esq., 32, Bucklersbury, and Broxbourne.

D. HOUGHTON, Esq., Newhall-street, Birmingham, and Fforchdwm, Neath, South

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., Carrick on Shannon.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Esq., 10, Bockingham-street, St. James's Park.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Esq., 49, Broad-street-buildings.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lothbury.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fullwood.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—41, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing a long lease of and working a very valuable deposit of argillaceous iron ore.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the secretary, at the offices of the company, where also samples of the iron ore can be seen.

THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the above company have entered

into arrangements for the construction forthwith of the necessary works for bringing the ore to surface, and, until their completion have guaranteed to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

By order, C. W. FULLWOOD, Sec. pro tem.

Temporary Offices, 41, Lombard-street, London.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST

## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.	
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0..	—	..	9 13 0..	0 15 0—Feb.	1864	
4500 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 8..	2 1/2..	..	13 4 0..	0 2 0—Jan.	1864	
1248 Boscastle (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0..	—	..	1 0 0..	0 8 0—Feb.	1864	
2000 Botallock (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0..	—	..	474 15 0..	5 0—Feb.	1864	
5000 Bonsford (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6..	—	..	0 16 6..	0 2 6—Jan.	1864	
918 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7..	40..	38 40	7 5 0..	1 5 0—Feb.	1864	
2900 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen	30 0 0..	35 1/2 36	30 18 6..	0 10—Feb.	1864		
12000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	—	..	7/4 per cent.	Half-yrly.	1864	
40000 Ditto (stock)	100 0 0..	—	..	1 per cent.	Half-yrly.	1864	
867 Cwm Erld (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	17 10 0..	—	..	10 13 0..	0 15 0—Jan.	1864	
125 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire* [L.]	60 0 0..	—	..	259 10 0..	4 9 0—Nov.	1863	
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1 0 0..	—	..	891 0 0 0..	0 10 0—Jan.	1864	
358 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne* [L.]	128 17 6..	—	..	748 10 0..	8 0—Feb.	1864	
12800 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0..	40..	38 40	6 18 0..	0 1 5—May,	1864	
512 East Basalt (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0..	66..	67 69	117 0..	0 2 0—Jan.	1864	
6144 East Cardon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	24 14 6..	33 1/2 36	31 31 1/4	9 2 6..	0 15 0—Jan.	1864	
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire* [L.]	32 0 0..	—	..	93 10 0..	0 2 0—Feb.	1864	
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0..	—	..	367 10 0..	7 10 0—Feb.	1864	
1906 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6..	8 1/2..	7 1/2 7 1/2	1 0 0..	0 7 6—Jan.	1864	
2800 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0..	—	..	62 0 0..	1 0 0—Sept.	1863	
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6..	—	..	1 0 6..	0 3—Feb.	1864	
1798 Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0..	15..	15 16	5 15 0..	0 10 0—Nov.	1863	
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0..	25..	34 36	2 17 6..	0 5—Dec.	1863	
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0..	—	..	5 0 0..	5 0—Feb.	1864	
1024 Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	—	..	28 0..	0 15 0—Feb.	1864	
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* [L.]	18 15 0..	—	..	415 10 0..	3 0 0—Dec.	1863	
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6..	6 1/2..	6 1/2 7	2 12 0..	0 1 6—Jan.	1864	
1800 Minera Mining Co. [L.] (d.), Wrexham	25 0 0..	—	..	138 18 0..	7 0—Feb.	1864	
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	—	..	16 7 4..	0 9—July,	1863	
40000 Mwyny (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	23 18 0..	—	..	0 2 0..	0 2 0—Mar.	1863	
250 Nanty Miners (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0..	—	..	5 0 0..	1 0—Dec.	1863	
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6..	—	..	5 6 0..	2 0—Sept.	1863	
5936 North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0..	3..	3 1/2 3 1/2	13 0 0..	0 2 6—Feb.	1864	
6409 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazier [S.E.]	1 2 6..	—	..	36 19 0..	0 2 6—Mar.	1863	
202 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0..	—	..	82 10 0..	10 0—Oct.	1863	
1772 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0..	—	..	7 19 6..	0 10 0—Nov.	1863	
512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0..	—	..	1 0 0..	1 0—July,	1863	
1123 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	6 7 6..	46..	42 43 xd.	72 5 0..	1 5 0—Feb.	1864	
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0..	—	..	0 10 0..	0 1 6—June,	1863	
612 South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	5 0 5..	450..	445 455	426 10 0..	6 0—Jan.	1863	
612 South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall* [L.]	8 0 0..	43..	43 43	74 10 0..	1 0—May,	1863	
496 S. Wh. Frenches (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0..	—	..	370 18 6..	1 0—Nov.	1863	
910 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0..	34..	30 31	489 10 0..	1 0—Feb.	1864	
6000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	21..	20 21	13 18 0..	0 10 0—Jan.	1864	
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	—	..	24 18 0..	0 5—Nov.	1863	
3000 W. Chiverton (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	85..	82 84	1 10 0..	0 15 0—Jan.	1864	
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwenmap	38 10 0..	—	..	48 0..	0 1—Jan.	1864	
400 W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0..	182 1/2..	180 190	401 0..	4 0—Feb.	1864	
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6..	95..	597 0..	1 10 0—Feb.	1864		
1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0..	—	..	13 0 0..	0 10 0—Oct.	1863	
1024 Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranzabuloe	2 4 0..	—	..	26 28	0 2 0..	1 0—Sept.	1863
612 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	8 10 0..	—	..	14 0..	0 10 0—Mar.	1864	
4295 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6..	8..	7 1/2 8	1 8 6..	0 5—Jan.	1864	
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6..	14..	13 14	9 7 6..	0 7 6—Jan.	1864	
896 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6..	20..	19 20	76 5 0..	1 0—May,	1863	
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0..	14 1/2..	14 1/2 15	67 7 6..	0 10 0—Mar.	1863	
100 Wheal Ovies (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	—	..	338 0..	0 5—Feb.	1864	
396 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0..	185..	177 1/2 182 1/2	166 15 0..	4 0—Feb.	1864	
1040 Wh. Trelawny (sl.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 12 10..	23 1/2..	21 22	49 0..	0 15 0—Feb.	1864	
2044 Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3..	—	..	0 15 0..	0 5—Nov.	1863	
7000 Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0..	—	..	14 5 0..	1 6—Aug.	1862	

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
240 Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0..	—	..	36 10 0..	1 0—Mar.	1862
1500 Barn Creak (tin, copper), Illogan	15 0 0..	—	..	278 10 0..	2 0—Feb.	1862
5000 Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	5 0 0..	14 1/2..	13 14	—	—	—
256 Conduffor (tin), Camborne	35 0 0..	—	..	85 0 0..	2 0—June,	1857
2450 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9..	—	..	1 7 0..	0 7 0—May,	1862
1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0..	—	..	2 7 6..	—	Sept.
1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0..	—	..	7 12 0..	0 4 0—July,	1862
280 Derwent Mines (sl.-lead), Durham	300 0 0..	—	..	147 0 0..	5 0—June,	1862
4076 Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	5 16 3..	—	..	0 10 0..	2 6—Feb.	1862
2000 Dodingwm (lead), Wales	12 6..	—	..	0 17 6..	0 2 6—Jan.	1863
940 Fowey Consols (copper), Tavywardreath	4 10 0..	—	..	41 9 3..	0 2 6—June,	1860
6000 Great South Tolquis [S.E.]	Redruth	0 14 6..	4 1/2..	9 18 6..	0 5—Dec.	1861
10240 Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0..	—	..	0 3 0..	0 1—Mar.	1862
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0..	—	..	1091 0 0..	5 0—May,	1860
640 Monks Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0..	—	..	18 18 1..	0 7 6—Aug.	1862
470 Newtownards Mining Co. Co. Down	50 0 0..	—	..	56 0..	0 1 0—Sept.	1858
5000 Orsred (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8..	—	..	0 10 4..	0 8—Mar.	1862
5000 South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 5 0..	—	..	0 5 0..	0 5—Dec.	1862
8000 Spears Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 2..	—	..	9 18 0..	0 1 0—June,	1862
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0..	—	..	7 0 0..	0 10 0—Sept.	1860
1000 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0..	—	..	11 0 0..	2 0—Mar.	1862
12000 Two Avenues Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0..	—				